

# THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

Volume XLII

FEBRUARY, 1952

Number 2



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*"And I Will Set Up Shepherds Over Them"*

The third in a series telling the "Story of Lamb" from producer to consumer

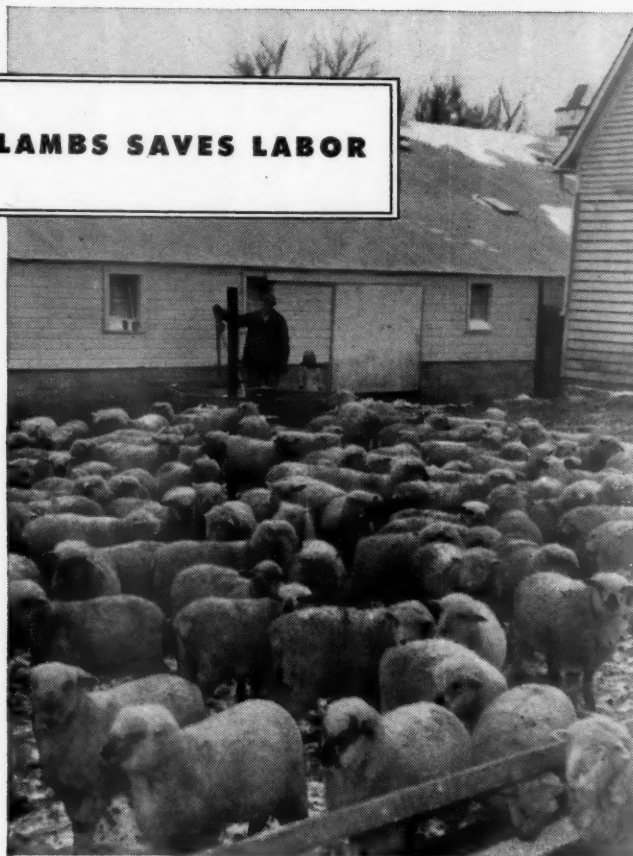


## FEEDING LAMBS SAVES LABOR

"Feeding my first load of lambs in 1942 put me on the right track," says R. J. Grein who farms 160 acres near Lakefield, Minnesota. It is now the main business on his farm where he fed 2,600 market lambs last year.

"Lambs are the greatest labor saving feature on my farm. Between field feeding and self-feeding in the dry lot, it doesn't take much work. My first lot of lambs in September get off to a good start and make cheap gains during a few weeks by cleaning up the clover fields. Then after 6 to 8 weeks in the corn fields I begin topping out the Choice lambs for market. As these lambs move out, I turn another lot into the corn fields where they finish the job of harvesting my corn. By putting another two strings of lambs through the feed lots, I use up all of my hay and usually buy a few thousand bushels of corn to take care of the dry lot lambs and about 65 steers and 75 hogs.

"Some folks feel that lamb feeding can never be more than a side line on most of our Mid-Western farms, yet it is surprising how well a major lamb feeding system can be adapted to a farm and the extent to which it reduces the manpower needs." Mr. Grein does all of the farm work and the livestock feeding without additional help. "Clean water and protein supple-



ment have helped me to avoid excessive death losses. The main thing is to bring them up to full feed carefully and even after that, I spend a lot of time watching the lambs. If there is anything wrong, the lambs will show it.

"I also try to hold the risk to a minimum by turning over four lots of lambs each year. I buy feeder lambs weighing 75 to 80 pounds and market them at around 100 to 105 pounds in 60 to 90 days. There are a number of good systems for fattening lambs and a lot of mistakes that must be avoided, but the basic factor is that you've got to 'like lambs'."



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#### BRIGGS TO HEAD AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION

Dr. H. M. Briggs, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Wyoming, was elevated from the office of vice president of the American Society of Animal Production, at its annual meeting in Chicago, November 24th, to the office of president of the Society for the coming year. Professor Marvel L. Baker, University of Nebraska, was elected vice president and Dr. J. I. Miller, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, continues as secretary-treasurer. Secretary Miller reported membership registration in 1951 at 735, a new record.

#### BURMEISTER RETIRES

Charles A. Burmeister, widely known livestock production and marketing expert, retired December 31, 1951, after more than 40 years' service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He helped establish the Department's nationwide market reporting service on livestock in 1916 and has done a vast amount of research on livestock marketing problems. He was engaged in that type of work with the Livestock Branch of the P & M A at the time of his retirement.

#### 1951 IMPORTS OF BREEDING ANIMALS

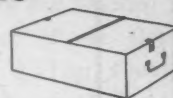
More than 27,000 breeding animals entered the United States during the fiscal year 1951. The total, slightly above last year's, included 21,940 cattle, 3,314 sheep and 917 hogs.

#### STOCKMEN'S SHORT COURSE AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE

A total of 179 stockmen from five States and Canada attended the Stockmen's Short Course at the Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, December 17-21, 1951. Among the group were both pure-bred and commercial operators, herdsmen, commercial feed company representatives, county agents, vocational agriculture instructors, veterans, and meat packers.

February, 1952

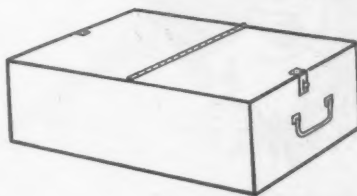
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## "1952 FEEDING PRACTICES"

Feeding information based on experiment station research and experience is given for beef and dairy cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, work stock and poultry in the "1952 Feeding Practices" bulletin published by the Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Association. Other features include discussion of value and uses of feeds, a simple method of figuring balanced rations and a table of analyses of leading feeds. Pictures of champions at leading livestock shows during the year are also shown in the bulletin. Free copies may be obtained from cotton oil mills or the Educational Service headquarters, 618 Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas.

## TWO RANGE MANAGEMENT PIONEERS RETIRE

Two pioneers in the range management activities of the U. S. Forest Service retired December 31, 1951: Paul H. Roberts, Chief of the Division of Range and Wildlife Management for the Northern Region with over 37 years of service, and Leon C. Hurtt, headquartered in Missoula, Montana, as special staff assistant for the Washington Office, Range Management Division, with over 38 years of service.

## MORE PCA'S BECOME FULLY FARMER OWNED

Farmer members of 62 additional production credit associations now fully own their credit cooperatives by virtue of having paid off the last of their Government stock during 1951, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on January 18, 1951.

This brings the associations now owned outright by farmers to 238, or nearly 48 percent of the 500 production credit associations in the country. The associations operate under the general supervision of the Farm Credit Administration.

## WOOL GIVES AID IN CANCER RESEARCH

Because molecules in wool have been found to be very like those in the human body, British specialists believe that research on such diseases as cancer and rheumatoid arthritis may be short-circuited. Recent studies show that wool molecules show just what goes wrong with the joints in rheumatoid arthritis. Also, as a result of work with wool molecules certain sub-

The National Wool Grower



stances have been developed which, according to the reports from England where the experiments have been conducted, may be helpful in cancer treatment.

#### HAMPSHIRE ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

V. B. Vandiver of Leonard, Missouri, was elected president of the American Hampshire Sheep Association at its annual meeting in Chicago on November 28, 1951. G. S. Beresford of New Vernon, New Jersey, was named vice president, and Mrs. Helen Tyler Belote was continued as secretary-treasurer.

The Hampshire Association will spend \$17,000 in advertising, publicity and special premiums during the current year.

The Secretary's report for 1951 showed 34,003 registrations during the year and 405 applications for membership.

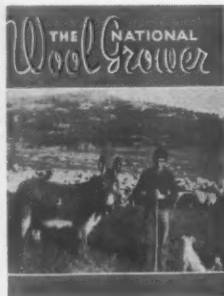
#### NEW ANCHOR BOOKLETS

Two new booklets summing up the latest information on hog cholera, blackleg and malignant edema in cattle have recently been published by the Anchor Serum Company of St. Joseph, Missouri. Free copies may be obtained by writing the company at the address given above.

(Continued on page 56)

#### THE COVER

"And I Will Set Up Shepherds Over Them" — Jeremiah 23-4.



"More sheep herders" is high on the list of requirements for an increase in the sheep population of the United States. To supplement the number of available herders in this country, the

importation of men particularly adapted to that vocation from foreign countries, such as Spain, France, Scotland, etc., has become a necessity. The young man on our cover is one Pete Lanathona, 21, a Basque herder who in June, 1950, came direct from the Pyrenees section of Spain to take up an old job in a new country. He is working for H. F. Dangberg and Company of Minden, Nevada.

The picture was taken by Bayard C. Rucker, Farm Placement Supervisor of California whose headquarters are in San Francisco.



"This Is The Type" of bucks we are producing. Note the deep chest, smooth body, open face, and fine long staple wool.

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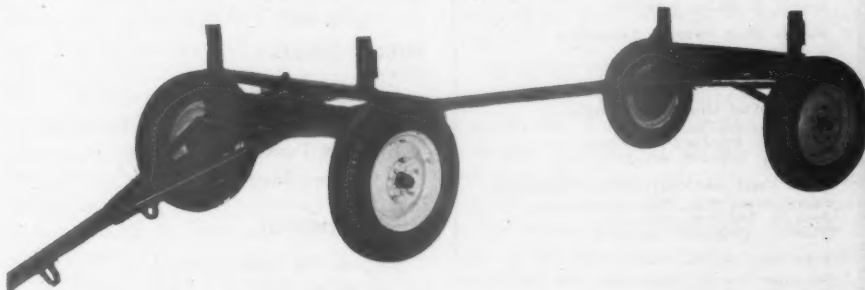
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## CONTENTS...

# THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

Volume XLII

FEBRUARY, 1952

Number 2

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TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

EDITORS: J. M. JONES and IRENE YOUNG

### FEATURED

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Working on the Herder Shortage Problem—By J. M. "Casey" Jones..                       | 5  |
| Senator O'Mahoney Urges Stimulation of Wool Production....                            | 7  |
| Lamb Market Difficulties Report of Special Lamb Marketing Committee .....             | 10 |
| Federal Lands & Their Multiple Uses Administrators' Viewpoints By C. M. Granger ..... | 13 |
| By Marion Clawson .....   | 17 |
| The Public Interest By ElRoy Nelson .....   | 21 |
| Graziers' Point of View By Dan Fulton .....   | 24 |

### PUBLIC LANDS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 1952 Grazing Fees Set .....                     | 6  |
| F.S. Wins Uncompahgre Decision....              | 9  |
| Effect of Pocket Gophers on Oregon Ranges ..... | 55 |

### MISCELLANEOUS

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Cattlemen's Convention .....                      | 8 |
| Day in the Life of an Association Secretary ..... | 8 |

### Scabies on Its Way Out in

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Louisiana .....                                   | 9  |
| Sheep Awards at National Western Stock Show ..... | 27 |
| ECP, New Sex Hormone .....                        | 34 |
| Higher Hay Yields .....                           | 34 |
| Krilium, New Soil Maker .....                     | 37 |

### LAMB

|                               |    |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Lamb Dish of the Month.....   | 12 |
| January's Lamb Market .....   | 43 |
| Sheep and Lambs on Feed ..... | 47 |

### STATE CONVENTIONS

|                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Utah's 45th Annual Meeting ..... | 28 |
|----------------------------------|----|

### WOOL

|                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Rollbacked Wool Ceiling Prices.....  | 38 |
| Domestic Wool Market at Standstill.. | 40 |

### REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Cutting Chute .....                        | 1  |
| Sheepmen's Calendar .....                  | 23 |
| This Month's Quiz .....                    | 31 |
| From State Presidents .....                | 35 |
| Australian Sheep Notes By Colin Webb ..... | 41 |
| The Auxiliaries .....                      | 44 |
| Around the Range Country .....             | 48 |

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

# Working on the Herder Shortage Problem

By J. M. "CASEY" JONES

Secretary, National Wool Growers Association

Washington, D.C., January 26, 1952—It is seldom that I write anything for the wool growers of the United States with a "by-line" and this is one of my first experiences in writing with the use of the personal pronoun. It is my job to lose my identity in representation of the National Wool Growers Association, the State organizations and the individual members.

But developments of the past few months in regard to the possibility of solving the sheepherder shortage problem are culminating so rapidly in Washington that I want to give the best picture of the situation I can and make it personal enough that you wool growers will realize the part you have to play if we are to be successful.

There is every possibility that before this article appears in print a bill will be introduced to permit the importation of sheepherders into the United States through your own grower organization. All of the wool growers in the western range sheep industry States must understand what is being done and how they can participate, so I want to write the whole story.

To begin at the beginning, nearly everyone in the industry knows that wool production has declined 38 percent since the middle 1930's, so we are now producing only 25 percent of the domestic needs of our nation. The U. S. Department of Agriculture quotes the Defense Department as saying we must produce at least two thirds of our wool needs if we are to be in a position to fight a modern-day war, if necessary. Since increased wool production is needed for the defense effort, the National Wool Growers Association has embarked upon a program seeking that increased production.

Naturally we must have an adequate supply of competent sheepherders or there can be no substantial increase in flocks, even if all other conditions are favorable. No such supply of skilled labor is available in the United States.

Congress recognized this fact several years ago when it passed Public Law 587 and permitted the entry of some 250 men. Those men arrived last year after the wool growers had led another fight for amendment of Security Act provisions which almost made the law inoperative.

Importation of 250 men is of course a very small number when compared to the need for herders in the 11 Western States

but it did prove such a job could be done. The handling of the movement by a private individual was not satisfactory to many of the wool growers and was severely criticized by men in governments of both this country and Europe.

About the time those men arrived, the California Range Association, working with the California Wool Growers Association, began exploring the possibility of a further

were operating purely for this specific purpose of attempting to solve the herder shortage.

We believed their method of approaching the problem was sound and that they had already established a vehicle through which the State wool grower organizations and the National could work in attempting to solve the herder shortage.

Therefore, we asked them to present their program to the State secretaries at the National Convention in Portland. This was done and was accepted by the secretaries present there. At a later meeting of the Executive Committee, it was agreed that the National Association would work on the legislative end of the program outlined and the California Range Association agreed that they would work with equal vigor for the importation of herders for other States than California.

The National Association's interest in the matter lies in the assistance that can be given the legislative portion of the plan in obtaining required laws to make such importations legal and in being sure that any such grower-participation operation has a sound basis of equality for all areas and for all growers.

With this in mind, it was agreed that applications for men received by the California Range Association would be worked on and filled insofar as possible upon the basis of the date on which an application was filed, or the order in which they were received by the California Range Association.

Since the Portland meeting many growers have filed their applications for herders through the California Range Association and that organization has been very busy in expanding its operation from what was originally intended as a service to California growers, to cover any growers in the 11 Western States who want herders and wish to participate in the importation program.

During the latter part of January, I met Range Association President Bidegaray and their secretary, Bob Franklin, in Washington to begin the work with the legislative and administrative agencies of Government which will deal with this matter.

One bill now pending in Congress will be of great value to the wool industry in the coming years if it passes the Congress in its present form. This bill would com-

## SHEEPHERDER BILL IN "HOPPER"

S.2549 was introduced by Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada in the U. S. Senate on January 29th. This bill provides for the issuance of special immigration visas to skilled sheepherders in any country where the regular quota is filled for one year after it becomes effective. The total of such special visas could not exceed 500.

importation through their own organization as a grower cooperative attempt to solve the severe labor shortage in that State.

They came to the conclusion that if all of the 11 Western States worked together on it the herder shortage problem could be solved. They believed that the Government sufficiently recognized the need for herders and the need for a strong wool industry to make this an excellent time to solve both the immediate shortage problem and the long-range herder replacement problem through legislation.

This being one of the major problems facing the entire wool industry and a project on which the National Wool Growers Association plans to spend a great deal of effort during 1952, we were naturally interested in the work that had been done by the California Range Association. At the California Wool Growers Association convention in San Francisco in November, President W. H. Steiwer, Byron Wilson and I met with the leaders of the range association, headed by their president, John P. Bidegaray of Fresno.

They had investigated cost, estimated the expenses that would be involved in getting such a program under way, and



## CONFERENCE ON WOOL PROGRAM

H. E. Reed, Chief of the Livestock Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, according to our information, is asking representatives of wool growers to a conference in Washington, D.C. early in February. The purpose of the meeting is to consider methods of handling a wool support program for 1952 if such program becomes necessary.

pletely re-write the immigration laws and would permit the bringing in of men with needed skills up to a full 50 percent of the quota from any country each year.

This bill is called the McCarran-Walters Omnibus Immigration Bill and insofar as we have determined would be of help in connection with the sheepherder importation need from year to year. However, in the House version of the bill there is one clause which is objectionable to the growers in the Border States, particularly along the Mexico-United States border, for it would permit the issuance of search warrants to enter private property without those search warrants being issued by a magistrate. We have made our objection to this feature of the bill clear and it is our understanding that it is not included in the Senate version. We are supporting passage of this measure as a long-range program to deal with our herder needs through importation.

It would be so long before that bill could take effect that Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada plans to introduce in the immediate future a special bill which would permit the importation of 500 skilled herders as soon as such bill becomes law.

Mere passage of the law, however, does not solve the entire problem. Next it must be cleared with the administrative agencies of the Government, including the Employment Service which must certify to the need for the herders, the Immigration Department, the Department of Justice, and the State Department in the handling and the screening of the men sought.

Then the men must be located and cleared both with American and their own Government authorities before they can be brought into the United States, with all of the arrangements to be made for transportation, handling, etc.

All of these things are to be done by the California Range Association for the

individual growers and any grower who desires to import a herder, regardless of the nationality of the herder, can and should make his application immediately with the California Range Association. Their office address is 327 North Van Ness Avenue in Fresno, California.

Within the next few weeks it will be necessary to prove both to the governmental agencies and to the Congress the need for these herders and that they are wanted by the growers. The only way that this can be done is for the growers who want to import herders to make their application through the California Range Association so those requests will be on file.

There is a lot of other work to be done in the clearances to be obtained from each of the employment services in the States and Federal Government, but these matters are being attended to by the organizations through cooperation of the Range Association and the State wool grower associations.

We will be very busy in Washington working on this and other legislative matters and it is now squarely up to the individual growers who do want to import herders to make their application immediately. If they cooperate, we can possibly go a long way toward solving our herder shortage problems during 1952.

## 1952 Grazing Fees Set

THE average fee for grazing sheep on national forests in 1952 will be 15.25 cents per head per month according to an announcement made by the Forest Service on January 7, 1952. Last year's average fee was 12.25 cents. The average cattle fee per head per month is 64 cents as against 51 cents in 1951.

These fees, it will be remembered, are based on a formula set up in 1933. The bases used in this formula are the 1931 grazing fee and the average price received by producers in the 11 Western States from 1920 to 1932 in the case of sheep or \$9.15 and from 1921 to 1930 or \$6.62 in the case of cattle. The fee in any year bears the same ratio to the 1931 base rate as the average price of sheep or cattle, as the case may be, in the preceding calendar year bears to the base price.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has determined that the average market price for lambs during 1951 is \$31.10 which is 340 percent of the base price of \$9.15. Therefore, the average sheep fee per head per month in 1952 is 340 per-

cent of the base fee of 4.5 cents or \$15.30 (15.25 cents when rounded off to the nearest quarter cent). The 1951 average market price of beef cattle has been figured at \$29.10 or 440 percent of the base livestock price. Therefore, the 1952 cattle fee is 440 percent of the 1931 fee (14.5 cents) or 63.8 cents (64 cents when rounded off to the nearest quarter cent).

The table below gives the average price per hundred pounds received by farmers in the 11 Western States during 1951 as determined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. These are preliminary figures and subject to revision.

**BEEF CATTLE AND LAMBS: AVERAGE PRICES PER 100 POUNDS RECEIVED BY FARMERS, DESIGNATED WESTERN STATES, 1951<sup>1</sup>**

| State                | Beef Cattle<br>Excluding Calves | Lambs   |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Montana .....        | \$29.70                         | \$31.30 |
| Idaho .....          | 29.30                           | 29.90   |
| Wyoming .....        | 29.80                           | 31.20   |
| Colorado .....       | 30.10                           | 32.00   |
| New Mexico .....     | 28.20                           | 30.70   |
| Arizona .....        | 29.20                           | 30.90   |
| Utah .....           | 29.40                           | 30.30   |
| Nevada .....         | 29.40                           | 30.00   |
| Washington .....     | 29.10                           | 29.40   |
| Oregon .....         | 27.90                           | 29.40   |
| California .....     | 28.40                           | 32.20   |
| Western States ..... | 29.10                           | 31.10   |

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary

## Higher Parity Prices

THE parity price of wool on January 15, 1952 was 60.3 cents per pound, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA. If the parity price on March 15th is 60.3 cents, then wool would be supported at 90 percent of that price or 54.3 cents, should such a program be necessary. The December 15, 1951 parity price was 57.1 cents.

Parity price for lamb on January 15th was \$23.50 per hundredweight; a month earlier it was \$21.90.

# Sen. O'Mahoney Urges Stimulation of Wool Production

Chairman of Joint Committee on the Economic Report Releases Study of Government Agency Reaction Outlining Ways and Means of Reaching Domestic Production of 360 Million Pounds Shorn Wool, January 31, 1952.

IN issuing the results of a study entitled, "Increasing Domestic Wool Production," Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming), Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, urged the Department of Agriculture to give wool the same consideration received by other price-supported commodities in the development of its new price support program. He said: "This is necessary primarily because the United States does not now produce sufficient wool even to fill its military needs. If the United States is to have a stable wool crop—and it should have such a crop—the Department of Agriculture should lose no time in establishing a price support program designed to insure the production of not less than 360 million pounds of shorn wool in this country.

"That was the goal established by the

O'Mahoney amendment in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1949. Wool production in the United States is running far below this level, as is evidenced by the fact that in 1950 the domestic output amounted to only 252 million pounds, while preliminary figures indicate that the 1951 production, though somewhat over 260 million pounds, will still be far below the legally established objective.

"This goal can be reached without any burden upon consumers. The market for wool and for fabrics made of wool is virtually at a standstill. I have, therefore, asked the Department of Agriculture to expedite the preparation of a new price support program. To this effect I have suggested that Secretary Brannan re-examine the alternative effects of—

- (1) a program based on loans to producers who are holding their wool for later sale as against
- (2) the direct purchase of wool by the Government, and
- (3) a combination loan or purchase program which would give the producer some choice in determining whether a loan from, or purchase by, the Government would meet his individual situation and needs.

The Department expects to continue to support the price of wool under the new program beginning in April 1952 at 90 percent of parity. Since over the past two years prices have remained above 90 percent of parity, there has been no need for the Government to purchase wool. Many producers feel, however, that if a loan

HE has been a U. S. Senator for 18 years—representing the people of a State in which the cash income from the sheep industry—\$29,242,000 in 1950—made it the third in importance in the State.

During a period of close to two decades, he has always stood firmly back of the wool growing industry. The instances of the constant vigilance he has kept over the welfare of the wool industry are too numerous to mention but they have built the knowledge that he can always be counted on in any emergency.

Undoubtedly it was due to his efforts that the granting of tax benefits to the manufacturers of synthetic fibers was halted last fall. His courageous attempt to prevent a rollback of wool ceiling prices is a recent and well-known fact. Well known, too, are the broadcasts on behalf of wool and its uses and his statements to the press on behalf of the sheepmen of the country.

Always maintaining this alertness over the sheep industry's problems, he has also served it well under some major assignments:

He was chairman of the Special Senate Committee to Investigate the Production, Transportation and Marketing of Wool back in 1945-46: "The United States is without a wool policy."

He appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in June, 1946 in support of a measure having

for its purpose the stabilization of the wool industry: "It is important not only to the West but to the Nation that this segment of our economy should be preserved and restored."

## Mr. Wool



Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney  
U. S. Senator from Wyoming

Largely through his efforts came the support programs for both wool and lamb that war conditions made imperative if the industry was to continue.

Now as chairman of the very important Joint Committee on the Economic Report, he has just issued a statement on the necessity of increasing domestic wool production. While in the release on this report coming from Washington, emphasis is placed on price support for wool, the full report covers all other problems — administration of the public lands, forage, labor, disease, improvement of sheep breeds, research on wool utilization—which must be solved to achieve greater production of wool and lamb.

Fortunate indeed are the sheepmen of the country to have such loyal friend as Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming — "Mr. Wool."

"Mr. Wool" is not only talking of action, he is taking action. He has called a meeting of all segments of the sheep industry

and various departments of the Government in Washington, D.C., on February 9th, to take action on the program he is talking about—increased production of wool to meet our defense and civilian needs.

program, such as is in effect for cotton and other commodities, were available for wool, it would encourage greater production than support by direct purchase. Government purchase and sale at a low level would, of course, have the eventual effect of depressing the parity level and would not, therefore, afford the permanent future which a program for the stimulation of domestic production sorely needs.

"The present study, which came as a result of investigation by the staff of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report working in conjunction with technicians in various Government agencies, points out a number of additional factors which account for the long decline in sheep and wool production—a trend which was only reversed in 1951. Chief among these are the scarcity and high cost of labor, the fact that the prices of some other livestock have been more favorable than lamb and wool prices, increased production of synthetic fibers, increasing investment required to establish new sheep ranches, and certain range management practices.

"A number of means of meeting these difficulties in order to encourage and stabilize production are set forth in the report. Some of these programs are now under way via the Federal and State governments and individual owners but need to be further developed and intensified to insure the maintenance of high domestic production. In addition to pointing out the need to stabilize and support wool prices at a level which will insure growers a fair and reasonable return compared with alternative farm and range products, the study calls for continued and intensified support of wool and range conservation and other improvement programs on both public and private lands; continuation of efforts to provide qualified and reliable sheepherders and other labor; the intensification of efforts to improve management practices and increase the efficiency of production; development of better marketing practices, including quality standards and testing procedures which will eliminate uncertainty in marketing of wool and increase its acceptability; and expansion of programs for controlling predatory animals.

"The report also lists 12 areas for research such as research on the improvement of breeds to provide better quality and heavier lambs and fleeces; research on the control of poisonous and other noxious weeds; research to determine the carrying capacity of different types of ranges, etc.

"The National Wool Growers Association is presently preparing a program to stimulate the increase of the sheep popula-

tion and the production of a large wool crop. Others engaged or interested in the production and in the fabrication of wool, including Wool Bureau, Inc., are also giving attention to this matter. It is hoped that the material contained in this study of the problem from the point of view of Government agencies may be helpful in attaining the desired result."

## Cattlemen's Convention

SOME 1200 representatives of the cattle industry from various sections of the United States and Canada gathered in Fort Worth, Texas, January 7, 8 and 9, 1952

for the 55th annual meeting of the American National Cattlemen's Association. The three-day event included a number of excellent addresses and the type of entertainment for which Texas is famed.

Elected to head the cattlemen's organization during 1952 were the following: President, Sam C. Hyatt, Hyattville, Wyoming; First Vice President, Jay Taylor, Amarillo, Texas; Second Vice Presidents, Louie Horrell, Globe, Arizona; Robert Lister, Paulina, Oregon; Frank Fehling, Nathrop, Colorado; John Hanson, Bowman, North Dakota; and Sylvan Friedman, Natchez, Louisiana; Executive Secretary, F. E. Mollin, Denver, Colorado; Assistant

## A DAY IN THE LIFE OF AN ASSOCIATION SECRETARY

Washington, D. C.  
January 29, 1952

To the National Association Office:

It is now 7:00 a.m. and I am going to try to answer some of my letters.

I have a busy day ahead of me. At 9:00 o'clock I am to meet Bob Franklin, secretary of the California Range Association, and go with him to call on Congressman Phillips of California to get his suggestions and ideas on the best way to handle the proposed immigration quota bill for sheepherders. Later in the day we plan to talk with the Legislative Counsel of the Judiciary Committee on this matter.

At 11:00 o'clock I am to meet with Steve Hart, attorney for the National Live Stock Tax Committee, and Frank Boice of the American National, who arrived here yesterday, and go down to the Bureau of Internal Revenue to see what is going on in connection with legislation on the capital gains matter and other income tax problems affecting agriculture.

I have a double commitment it seems, as I am supposed to confer with John D. Small, chairman of the Munitions Board, on the sheepherder problem at 10:30. Bob Franklin will be with me.

At 3:00 o'clock we are supposed to meet with Attorney General McGrath in person, I understand, to inform him of our efforts in connection with the sheepherder bill.

There is also on the fire a lot of work to be done with the Legislative Committee of the Chicago Livestock Conference group. I met yesterday afternoon with Roger Fleming of the American Farm Bureau, Al Davies of the American Meat Institute, Rad Hall of the American National Cattlemen's Association, Kelly Owen of the National Livestock Producers, John Regal of the National Council of Farm Coops., and Blaine Liljenquist of the Western States Meat Packers. We were unable to get very much done as there were so many other meetings scheduled during the afternoon. However, we do have to prepare an agenda for the Livestock Conference Group's meeting in Chicago on February 11th. A decision must be made then on what our strategy is to be in connection with the extension of the Defense Production Act. It is encouraging to note that there doesn't seem to be the pressure for controls that there has been. Hearings will be held, of course, on the extension but the schedule has not yet been announced.

I have also been doing considerable scouting around to see what procedure should be followed in connection with the stockmen's proposed grazing code.

So you will see I'm running around in circles, but I'll try and keep my thinking on straight lines.

"CASEY"  
(J. M. Jones)



Executive Secretary, Radford Hall, Denver, Colorado; Traffic Manager, Charles E. Blaine, Phoenix, Arizona; Assistant Traffic Manager, Calvin L. Blaine, Phoenix, Arizona.

Kansas City, Missouri, was selected as the 1953 convention site.

The cattlemen adopted resolutions:

#### GRAZING LEGISLATION

Commending the Stockmen's Grazing Committee, appointed by the American National Association and the National Wool Growers Association, and approved by the American Farm Bureau and other major agricultural groups, for the work it has done in preparing legislation for a uniform grazing land tenancy act; and authorizing the committee to make minor modifications in the legislation which do not affect the basic principles of the proposal, and to introduce the measure in Congress when deemed timely.

#### PRICE CONTROL

Opposing continuation of the unworkable price controls on meat which will inevitably lead, as in the days of OPA, to black markets, rationing and lower production; pointing out that consumers have spent over the years approximately 6 percent of their income for meat and today are using no more than that much of their earnings for the purchase of meat, and that the cattle industry is in prime condition to furnish, if not hampered by controls, more meat to the consumers than ever before in history, and today carries record inventories of beef animals and that a free market is in the interest of both the consuming public and the livestock and meat industry.

#### SLAUGHTER QUOTAS

Strongly urging retention of present prohibition against use by OPS of any slaughter quota power under price control.

#### AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES

Opposing the imposition of specific cash agricultural subsidies wherever they directly or indirectly affect the cattle industry, since it is the enterprise, fortitude and initiative of the individual — not government — which has made this country the greatest producer of foods and goods the world has known.

#### FAMILY FARM POLICY REVIEW

Requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to confine his efforts to the original purpose of the Department of Agriculture, to promote the welfare of our farm population, instead of promoting socialistic programs, such as suggested in the Family Farm Policy Review.

#### ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

Recommending to Congress that it return the function of care of the needy to the State, county and local authorities where it can be handled more efficiently and economically.

#### MINERAL RIGHTS

Endorsing H. R. 2191, which would give 3 percent mineral royalty to owners of land under which the Federal Government owns the minerals, as a way of compensating land owners for damage from mineral prospecting.

#### CAREY ACT

Recommending to congresses in Western States that minerals under undeveloped Carey Act lands be turned over to the respective States in which situated.

#### IMPORT PROTECTION

Urging retention of Section 104 of the Defense Production Act which protects producers of dairy products and fats and oils against damaging imports, if the control legislation is extended.

#### AMERICANISM

Opposing nomination of any candidate who has a reputation of having given ground to creeping socialism in order to attain and maintain himself in office; declaring it imperative that the next presidential candidates should be the men best qualified from the standpoint of experience, ability and integrity, actively to defend our constitutional American way of responsible family life and free enterprise.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Recommending that the embargo on livestock moving from Mexico to this country be not lifted until all danger of infection has been eliminated, and until the question has been submitted to the national foot-and-mouth advisory committee for action.

#### VOLUNTARY VACCINATION

Urging continuation of voluntary calfhood vaccination program for control of Brucellosis.

#### VACCINE PACKAGING

Requesting the Bureau of Animal Industry to permit packaging of desiccated Strain 19 Bang's vaccine in multiple doses because it is financially and physically impossible to use single-dose desiccated Strain 19 Bang's vaccine.

#### MEAT PROMOTION

Commending the National Live Stock and Meat Board and the American Meat Institute for their meat promotion activities.

### Forest Service Wins Uncompahgre Decision

(Record Stockman, January 10, 1952)

THE U. S. Forest Service was upheld in its right to set the opening and closing dates as it originally intended on 15 allotments of the Uncompahgre National Forest in a decision of the National Board of Appeals announced this week by Secretary of Agriculture Brannan.

This decision was the final outcome of an appeals board hearing at Denver during February last year—and two range rides made by representatives of the board.

A number of permittees on the 15 allotments appealed the case to the board after the Forest Service ordered a cut in time by setting the opening grazing date on the area at June 1 and the closing date at October 15. The appellants claimed the range was ready for grazing prior to June 1 and

that the October 15 date was too early.

Brannan said that a chart introduced into the records of the case indicates that a reduction in cattle numbers may be necessary—on top of the cut in grazing time.

"Of the areas on the Uncompahgre seen by members of the board and range specialists, a few were reported as being in good condition," Brannan said. "On most of the area, however, the range scientists described range conditions as being 'poor' in relation to its productive potential."

Members of the Board of Appeals are Department of Agriculture officials from other agencies. They are: John C. Bagwell, chairman of the Solicitor's Office; George R. Phillips, Secretary's office; Ed Grest, Soil Conservation Service; John A. Goe, Production and Marketing Administration, and Stanley A. Fracker, Agriculture Research Administration.

### Scabies On Its Way Out In Louisiana

F.B. Wheeler, D.V.M., State Veterinarian for Louisiana, made the following report to President Steiwer of the National Association on the scabies situation in Louisiana on January 11th this year:

"Since the meeting of the National Wool Growers Association in Salt Lake City last May, we have dipped in BHC approximately 128,000 sheep. Several months ago, at the request of the National Wool Growers Association, Congress made available to the Bureau a much needed additional \$50,000 for scab eradication to be used in Mississippi and Louisiana. This action was greatly appreciated.

"The Louisiana Livestock Sanitary Board believes that sheep scab can be eradicated in Louisiana provided the dipping program now being conducted shall continue without interruption for at least two more years. With this in mind, the Board has approved and recommended to the Budget Committee a budget request of \$76,000 for the next biennium to be used for the continuation of this eradication program. This biennium begins July 1, 1952 and ends June 30, 1954.

"I am certain that this information is of interest to the National Wool Growers Association as it indicates that we are sincerely trying to rid Louisiana sheep of this costly parasite. We, of course, hope that Federal funds will be made available to the Bureau of Animal Industry during this coming biennium so that the splendid cooperative program may be continued."

# Lamb Market Difficulties

## Report of Special Lamb Market Committee

### The Situation

**A**PPROXIMATELY 40,000 lambs per week more than for the corresponding week a year ago will have to be consumed in the United States for the next ten to fifteen weeks.

During January the markets in the chief lamb-feeding areas of U. S. have declined approximately 20 percent.

If the market declines further, or if it stays on the current basis for too long, we think that a considerable part of some 3,000,000 ewe lambs now intended to be kept for breeding purposes, will be sold for meat. This will reverse a two-year trend upward in sheep numbers in this country, which trend is needed (1) to consume available feed, (2) to produce more meat, and (3) to furnish a proper domestic supply of wool. We consider the situation critical, but subject to correction, if proper changes in marketing are adopted quickly.

### Causes of the Situation

1. Because of a current drought in Texas, lambs usually held there until March or April have already been shipped to intensive feeding areas, and are approaching readiness for market.

2. Because of a drought in western Kansas, the wheat fields of that area have this year failed to accomplish their usual status in storing during the winter the usual April and May market supply. This is also increasing current market supplies.

3. Because of a more than usual supply of soft corn in the Corn Belt States, feeders are attempting to use this corn before the weather becomes warm and renders it useless. This also hastens current marketing, and disturbs the historical, uniform, marketing pattern of the spring months.

4. Because many lambs were put into feedlots at higher than average weights, the outgoing lambs are proving to be heavier than usual. Some of them are too fat to be accepted readily by the trade.

5. The unrealistic price freeze on lamb meat for the first nine months of 1951 created an impression among lamb feeders during their buying season that higher than present ceilings would be allowed by OPS. It was not until November when all the lambs were purchased and in the feedlots, that the permanent ceilings were applied, and at a lower price level.

President Steiwer, early in January, asked Past President Howard Vaughn of Dixon, California, to serve with representatives of the lamb feeders' groups on a special committee to study the depressed condition of the lamb market. The committee, whose other members are J. C. Petersen, Spencer, Iowa, president of the National Lamb Feeders Association and J. W. Brown, Fort Collins, Colorado, president of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association, started their survey in Chicago on January 18th and ended it in that same city on January 29th. The full report of the committee is given here with highlights of their survey.

6. There are OPS restrictions on cutting carcasses, both for the packer and for the retailer, which restrictions prevent efficient marketing.

7. There are OPS restrictions on packer fabricating of lamb meat which seriously limit its distribution. (Live lambs are selling at a price that will lose the feeders a great deal of money. Dressed lambs are selling at wholesale from 4 cents to 20 cents per hundred under OPS ceilings. OPS, in their price regulations, tell meat people how they have to cut their lambs, what cut they can sell to each type of purchaser, the percentage they can cut, the percentage they have to sell in carcass form, and as a result lamb meat cannot be distributed economically. Uneconomical distribution results in costs to the consumer being higher than they otherwise would be.)

8. The uneven character and undepend-

### Restriction on Fabricated Cuts Suspended

A story appearing in the press with a Washington, February 6th, dateline asserts that the provision in the lamb price order limiting the number of fabricated lamb cuts a packer could sell or offer to sell has been suspended until March 22, 1952. If this is correct—we have no confirmation as we go to press—it comes as a direct result of the Special Lamb Committee's work and should be helpful in moving the present supply of lamb.

able features of Government meat grading become important deterrents to marketing the moment this grading becomes compulsory instead of voluntary. This situation developed the moment OPS took charge.

### Recommendations for the Situation

1. Feeders should be particularly careful to keep in close touch with their commission salesmen or other market informers during the next three months, so that they may accomplish orderly marketing.

2. Feeders should do as much as possible to avoid the marketing of over-fattened lambs.

3. All OPS restrictions should be eliminated immediately from dressed lamb. It is our opinion that this would free the merchandising ingenuity of all segments of the industry, permit a much wider distribution of the meat, and permit customers a wider and more uniform choice of meat cuts.

If Government desires to maintain an overall ceiling on dressed lamb, then we insist that all other restrictions be eliminated until the surplus product is marketed. In no case should Government impose on lamb the dollars-and-cents ceiling which most retailers tell us now obstructs the distribution of beef.

4. Retailers can do much to prevent glutted markets by encouraging lamb consumption in the immediate future; in fact, we have discovered many retailers who are already alerted to this possibility and are planning special sales. We thoroughly appreciate this type of merchandising.

5. We desire to call to the attention of the public, and particularly its representatives in legislative circles, the fact that when a similar market situation appeared in this industry in January of 1950, the difficulties were corrected in a comparatively short time by the cooperation of all the segments of the industry working under a free economy. On the current situation, however, our position is vastly complicated by the presence of OPS restrictions. This is not the American way. It should be remedied as soon and as thoroughly as possible.

6. We do not want to be understood as proposing that lamb prices be held up to last year's or any other level. We do, however, suggest, that too precipitous a decline will defeat all the last three years' efforts of the industry to increase production—will bring less meat and wool in the future.

# Highlights of the Committee's Survey

January 18 — Chicago: Meeting with Packers.

R. C. Pollock, National Livestock and Meat Board  
Al Davies, and Russ Ives, American Meat Institute  
Paul Smith and Dick Rose, Swift and Company  
Garvey Haydon, Armour & Company  
Jerry Thorne, Art Dacey, and Roscoe Hayne, Wilson & Co.  
Ray Paul, Rath Packing Company,  
and others.

Among the very illuminating comments expressed in this meeting were the following:

"In many instances, if permitted, we could break a carcass and sell the total of the separate parts for more than the whole."

"If controls were taken off now, prices on meats would not skyrocket as they did when controls were removed before, because (a) there is little black market now; (b) all prices are much higher now; (c) there are many more things to interest people's buying power presently; (d) people have now expended much more of their surplus money."

"There will be a public urge to resist meat prices for several months because of the fact that everyone has been required to pay a higher than expected income tax. This will drain away reserves and depress the enthusiasm of the housewife to purchase all unessential food products."

"Everybody wants ribs and loins and a few legs of lamb. We can hardly give away the stew meat."

"Regulations prevent much that we could do to stimulate lamb trade. We are 'hamstrung' in the matter of merchandising."

At the end of the above-mentioned meeting, Mr. Pollock said:

"Heavy lambs are here to stay. The public is readily accepting much larger carcasses than 10 to 20 years ago. There is no difference in the nutritive value of the same amount of red meat in a small lamb and a large one. By avoiding feeding to excessive fatness and by improvements in breeding, growers are supplying a superior product."

January 19 — Chicago:

Conference with G. A. Bowes, Director, Meats Division, National Association of Retail Grocers. Mr. Bowes made these statements:

"I am sold on the basic value in heavy lamb carcasses, provided they are not burdened with wasteful fat."

"Most of the people of the U. S., both consumers and retailers, live most of their lives in one place and never get a chance to see any industry as a whole; therefore, do not understand the overall problems of the meat industry."

"Any information you can give us concerning the volume and quality of lamb meat production, will be used by our organization in an effort to do the very best job of merchandising."

January 21 — Washington, D.C.:

Breakfast with:

Seth Shaw, Safeway Stores  
Joe Betts, American Farm Bureau  
John Davis, National Council of Cooperatives  
Blaine Liljenquist, Western States Meat Packers  
George Travis, National Association of Food Chains,  
and others.

Typical single quotes from those present were:

"The vital thing in the merchandising of all meats is flexibility of operation."

"Lamb meat has been in a deplorable position because of controls which prevented a profit in merchandising it."

"The same set of prices that work here won't work in Kansas City or Los Angeles. There are also different relations between cuts. You simply can't straightjacket this industry and serve the people properly."

"All controls do is to confuse, dam up, and destroy operation channels."

"We are behind any effort to get controls off as far as possible. We want to keep along with you in the matter of the very best merchandising."

January 21 — Washington, D.C. — P.M.:

Conference with B. H. Siegel, Fair Stores. He said:

"At first it was hard to sell split legs (lamb legs cut in two pieces) because they don't look like legs, but as time goes on we are getting more and more movement of this product. We have much difficulty with over-fat lambs. Unless they are too fat, we can use lambs up to 65-pound carcasses."

We queried: "How do you find living with OPS regulations?"

His answer was: "We're as confused, as confused can be."

Conference with Sidney Dannenman, Giant Food Stores, who said:

"We sell more legs cut in half than whole."

"We ran a lamb promotion campaign and tripled our output."

"Controls hinder us from doing the best merchandising job."

"We are always interested in knowing new ways of cutting lamb carcasses."

January 22 — Washington, D.C.:

Meeting with Senators:

|                     |                  |                   |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Mundt, South Dakota | Bricker, Ohio    | Kem, Missouri     |
| Nixon, California   | Thye, Minnesota  | Ecton, Montana    |
| Hunt, Wyoming       | McCarran, Nevada | Gillette, Iowa    |
| Butler, Nebraska    | Malone, Nevada   | Schoeppel, Kansas |

All expressed extreme interest both in current lamb surpluses and in the effect of Government regulations on merchandising. They unanimously requested a report from our Committee at the conclusion of the trip with recommendations concerning what should be done.

January 22 — Washington, D.C.:

Meeting with members of the House of Representatives.

Those present:

|                |                       |                     |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Poage, Texas   | Bramblett, California | Hoeven, Iowa        |
| Hill, Colorado | Johnson, California   | Lovre, South Dakota |

Also present were:

Paul Etchepare, of Denver, Colorado  
Al Davies, of Chicago, Illinois and  
John Heimberger, Counsel for the Livestock Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture.

The Congressmen present engaged in detailed discussion of the operation of controls on meat. They requested a statement of the recommendations which our Committee desires adopted, and asked for the personal appearance of a representative of our industry at the coming control hearings.

January 22 — Washington, D.C. — Evening:

A representative of a nation-wide packing company made these statements:

"When prices are frozen on the basis of periods of greatest



marketing, then all merchandising for that product suffers for the remainder of the year."

"OPS forgot or did not want to allow for the cost of branch houses, which are a necessary part of the packing business. The result has been that large packers have closed numerous branch houses. This concentrates meat in wholesalers' hands and in many cases adds to the cost to consumers."

"We think legs were priced too low and fores too high. Trade won't take fores at the ceiling and we cannot get the ceiling for legs."

#### January 22 — Washington, D.C.:

##### Meeting with OPS.

Our Committee had made a formal request to have an audience with Mr. DiSalle, but we were told that "conferences at the White House, radio appearances and out of town speech dates had kept him from the office for several days."

Mr. Arvil Erickson represented the OPS in Mr. DiSalle's absence. Our Committee informed Mr. Erickson of the opinions of the industry that price control and OPS regulations were preventing efficient merchandising of lamb meat and, at the same time, (especially since sales are now below ceiling) bringing no observable benefit to consumers. Mr. Erickson expressed sympathy for lamb feeders who are currently taking serious losses, but said he doubted whether OPS regulations had any restrictive influence on processing or marketing. He said he would suggest that OPS consider the advisability of a temporary lifting of restrictions other than price. We are awaiting the result of this consideration.

#### January 23 — Philadelphia, Pa.:

Conference with operators and inspection of merchandising methods of American Stores and several smaller stores, both self-service markets and those of the older type, where the butcher cuts the meat after the customer has given the order.

We found (a) a general resistance to overfat carcasses, (b) some, but apparently a lessening resistance, to the splitting of

heavy legs, and (c) a positive and generally increasing acceptance of heavy carcasses, if they were not too fat.

#### January 24-29:

The Committee also visited other merchandisers in Boston and New York and, again, in Chicago. We gathered their ideas and watched their methods of merchandising. We found many of them contemplating special sales on lamb for the future. We found some who had rather pay a difference in price and be able to buy the lighter carcass of lamb, than to face the pioneering effort necessary to move heavier lamb to their trade. We found others whose ingenuity in marketing, had convinced them that all kinds of lamb carcasses could be well marketed whenever artificial restrictions did not prevent. We continually reminded the retailers that improved breeding and the keeping of more ewe lambs would supply more and better lambs in the future.

One of the humorous comments of the men we visited came from an unusually up to date Bostonian who seriously advised us that the hog men of the U. S. would soon be growing 3 crops of pigs per year from each sow. In view of the 112-day gestation period in sows, it is evident even to sheepmen that sows of the future will be uncommonly busy if this should occur.

We found that in the most concentrated centers of population, the small cuts, like chops and stew, are generally sold Mondays to Thursdays, and are put in the front counters on those days, while roasts and legs occupy the prominent position on Fridays and Saturdays.

We found the managers of the larger chain and retail stores expressing the idea that they do not want too much gross profit resulting from a big spread between their cost and sales prices. They prefer to buy as cheaply as possible and sell as cheaply as possible, thereby increasing their volume by attracting more trade.

We found it to be the unanimous opinion of all segments of the industry, that it is neither the producer, nor the feeder, nor the packer, nor the wholesaler, nor the retailer, nor any combination of any of the above, which sets the price for meat. Whether high or low, prices are always the result of the way consumers accept or reject the meat.

## LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH

### Broil Lamb Chops at a Moderate Temperature.

Broiled Lamb Chops  
Baked Potatoes      Lima Beans  
Jellied Heart Shaped Salad  
Cloverleaf Rolls  
Butter or Margarine  
Cherry Pie

Coffee      Milk

6 lamb rib, loin or shoulder chops,  
cut 1 to 2 inches thick

Salt  
Pepper

Set regulator to broil. Place chops on broiler rack. Insert broiler pan and rack so the top of 1-inch chops is 2 inches from the heat and 2-inch chops is 3 inches from heat. When one side is browned, season, turn and finish cooking on the second side. Season. Chops cut 1 inch thick require 10 to 12 minutes. Chops cut 2 inches require 20 to 22 minutes. 6 servings.



Broiled Lamb Chops

# Federal Lands and Their Multiple Uses

Particularly interesting and timely was the panel discussion on Federal lands and their multiple uses at the National Convention in Portland, Oregon (December 5-7, 1951). Presided over by Gerald Stanfield, president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, it presented the viewpoints of the administrators, graziers and the public. The administrators were represented by C. M. Granger, Assistant Chief, U. S. Forest Service, and Marion Clawson, Director, Bureau of Land Management. Dan Fulton, Ismay, Montana, President of the American Society of Range Management, talked for the graziers and ElRoy Nelson, Director of the Bureau of Economic and Business Research of the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, set forth the interests of the public in the problem. Their talks, with the discussion from the convention floor, are given here.

## An Administrator's Viewpoint

By C. M. GRANGER

Assistant Chief, U. S. Forest Service

THE national forests are managed under two major policies—sustained yield and multiple use. "Sustained yield" is a term which is pretty well understood. In simple language it means utilizing the renewable resources at a rate not faster than they reproduce themselves.

"Multiple use" is a relatively newer term. It is perhaps not as fully understood as is the term "sustained yield." Let's start out, then, with a definition of it so we know just what we are talking about.

Multiple use is the system of management of forest lands designed to make each area yield the maximum variety and maximum volume of benefits, and to fit each use to the other. Exclusive right of way is given to one use on any specific area only when that use is clearly the most important one and when it cannot be adequately enjoyed in combination with other uses.

Under this definition and system of management, most of that part of the 180 million acres of national forest lands which contains usable resources is used for various purposes. Thus the great bulk of the area is at the same time producing water, supporting timber cutting and grazing, producing wildlife, and sustaining large recreational use — mostly without serious complications. As you know, much of the range used by livestock also produces commercial timber. Seventy-seven million acres are used jointly by livestock and big game. Hunters and other recreationists pursue their bent over vast areas which are producing a combination of water, timber, and forage.

Those of you who use the national forests can, I am sure, visualize many examples of these multiple uses. To sharpen the picture here today, let me cite one specific situation. I have in mind that por-

tion of the Arapaho National Forest in Colorado between Berthoud Pass and the Colorado River. Here we have a very intensive winter sports use centering both at Berthoud Pass and lower down in the timber at what is called West Portal, a tract developed for winter sports by the city of Denver. I suppose hundreds of thousands of visits are made to these two spots each year. But, except for very small portions devoted exclusively to the enjoyment of winter sports, other uses proceed right alongside. Within a short stone's throw of the West Portal area there are sawmills at Fraser which, as far back as I can remember, have been cutting timber on the national forest lands immediately adjoining the winter sports tract. Sheep and cattle graze ranges, come right down to the edge of the recreation grounds, and a yearly crop of water is produced which is roughly valued at \$2.50 per national forest acre on which it arises.

Of course, all of these uses don't go along together without definite management and some adjustments. Timber cutting has to be regulated so that, among other things, it will not depreciate watershed values. The same is obviously true for grazing. Recreation use has to be controlled sufficiently so that it will not unduly endanger the forests from fire or insanitary practices.

Actually, timber cutting can be made to enhance watershed values in some places. In the territory I spoke of near Fraser, Colorado, timber cutting experiments designed to allow more snow to reach the ground resulted in increasing the amount of water available for streamflow by about one-third.

However, there are limited acreages which have to be set aside for specific uses and values in order that these may not be seriously impaired. The largest example of this is the 14 million acres in the national forests designated as wilderness areas. As you know, the purpose of these areas is to preserve some remnants of the

outdoors as nearly as possible in their natural condition to be enjoyed by the more primitive means of getting around and maintaining oneself. Thus, timber cutting is not allowed in wilderness areas, nor may they be invaded by roads or other means of mechanical transportation. For the most part, however, grazing has been allowed.

Much smaller areas, totaling about 3 million acres, are withdrawn from multiple use for such things as campgrounds, winter sports areas, summer homes, roadside and waterside zones, a few municipal watersheds, and the like. Of the area usable for grazing, about 5 million acres in the western national forests, including some wilderness areas, is closed to grazing in the interest of watersheds, recreation, and wildlife.

Multiple use management often calls for specific actions which will facilitate a combination of uses. For example, when diversion dams are built on national forest streams we try to require a minimum water flow to be left in the stream below the dam for maintenance of fishing or recreation, or both. We often leave uncut timber strips along fishing streams to maintain the natural channel conditions favorable to fish life. In our tree planting operations in the Lake States, we decreased the depth of our planting furrows because bird hunters complained of the difficulty they and their dogs had in going across country up and down over these furrows. In this same country, too, we leave selected openings unplanted to encourage the production of sharp-tailed grouse.

We do some of these things very directly for the benefit of the grazing use. In the South, for example, where we deliberately burn over some forest land under controlled conditions to reduce the fire danger and control a disease which attacks longleaf pine seedlings, we try to do the burning at a time when it will produce the most benefit to grazing. Again, Eastern Oregon provides an example of the policy to require logging roads to go around the

meadows instead of through them in the interest of protecting both grazing and watershed values. Likewise, in this territory, and in similar areas elsewhere, temporary logging roads must be reseeded to grass as soon as they are no longer used.

This system of multiple use management very definitely increases the total number of people who can directly use the resources of the national forests. There are a whole lot of these people, too. For example, we make nearly 25,000 timber sales every year, most of them to small fellows. We have about 25,000 grazing permittees. We have 27 million visits each year from people who actually use the recreational resources of the national forests, and so on.

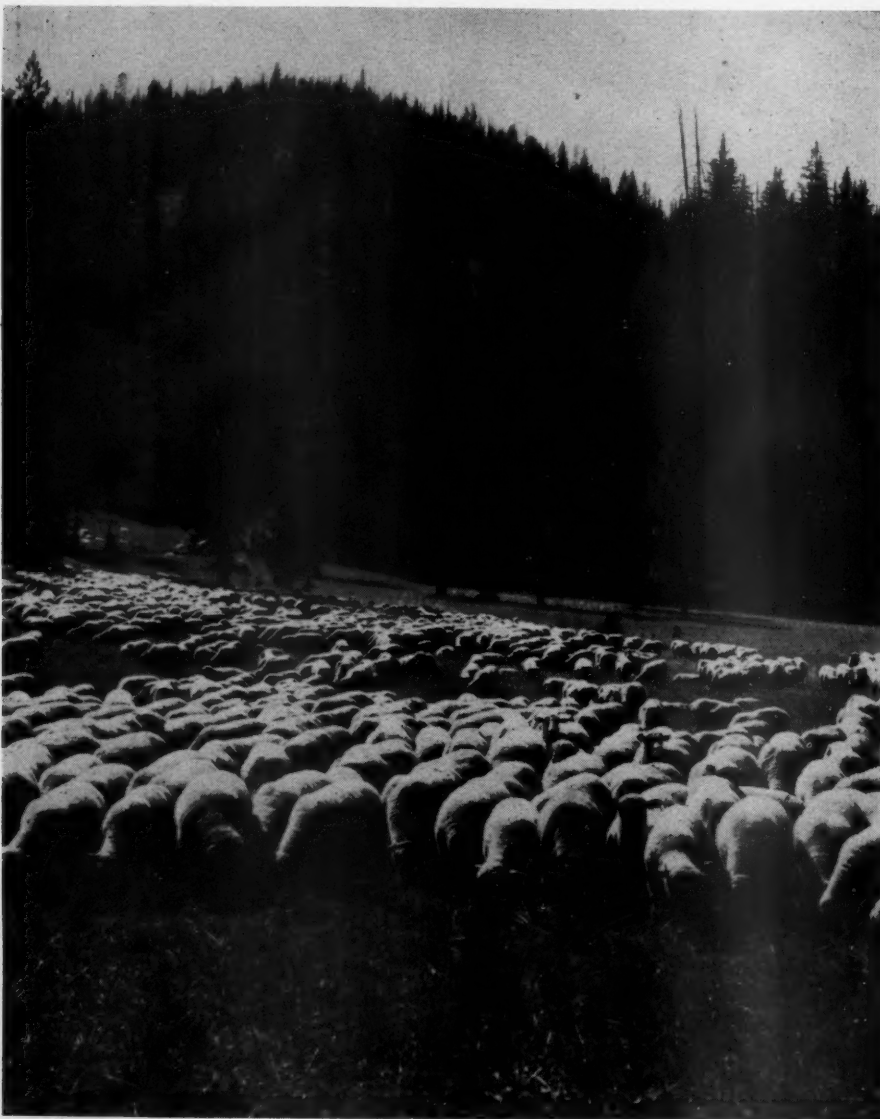
Of course, we can't carry on this multi-

ple use management without being subjected to some pulling and hauling. There are those who feel that all uses should be kept out of municipal watersheds. We take the position, and are supported by public health authorities, that properly regulated use under most conditions will not impair watersheds or pollute the water to any significant degree, and we resist closures which do not seem to be warranted. Occasionally we are charged with wrongdoing because we allow timber to be cut at all, and we have to explain patiently that the national forests were established for use and not to have the resources locked up. Years ago when it was found that livestock were eating up all of the tree seedlings on the Coconino National Forest

in Arizona, some foresters wanted livestock totally excluded. We didn't go for this, however, but solved the problem by eliminating the dual grazing use which was found to be the cause of the damage. So please remember sometimes when you are giving us a scolding for curtailing grazing, that we may at the same time be resisting curtailment sought by somebody else where we don't think it is justified.

Nor are we entirely free agents when it comes to managing national forest land. As you no doubt well know, mining claims take priority over everything else on most of the national forest area if the necessary mineral showing can be made and the mining law is abided by. This produces very serious management complications, and some solution must be sought. Similarly, certain other agencies of government can make withdrawals of national forest land for specific purposes, such as reclamation developments, without concurrence of the agency which administers the national forests. Even with the fullest degree of co-operation between public agencies these things cannot help having complicating effects on multiple-use management.

Now I wish to speak of just one other thing, before closing. Some of your constituents have protested strongly against the type of multiple-use advisory board which the Forest Service is establishing. We have been accused of setting up these boards in order to do away with the Grazing Advisory Boards. I hope that you, as a national organization, are under no misconceptions about this. We feel, and so do a lot of other people, that multiple-use advisory boards are desirable and useful for areas managed under multiple use. We have also felt that the Grazing Advisory Boards serve a valuable purpose and should be preserved. However, it doesn't do the cause of the latter any good to have attacks made on the multiple use advisory boards idea. As you probably know, some conservation groups are very vigorously sponsoring the multiple-use advisory board plan and they are very intolerant of any efforts to scuttle this plan. So, in all friendliness, I would strongly advise you people to actively support the multiple-use advisory boards. I would also urge you to counsel your fellows who are on Grazing Advisory Boards to take a broad and constructive attitude toward the multiple-use values on national forest grazing lands when they are giving advice to forest administrators or listening to appeals from permittees. We want to continue the grazing use of the national forest in its proper dimensions wherever it can be suitably ac-



"Much of the range used by livestock also produces commercial timber." Sheep near the South Fork of the Salmon River in the Payette National Forest, Idaho.  
—U. S. Forest Service Photo



commodated as part of the multiple-use pattern. We need the broad-minded and farsighted assistance of the grazing permittees in helping to fit the grazing use into that pattern.

## Discussion

### Is Grazing Generally Permitted in Wilderness Areas?

MR. HAROLD JOSENDAL (Wyoming). Is grazing now generally permitted on wilderness areas or only in isolated cases?

MR. GRANGER: My understanding is that in most of the wilderness area country which is suitable for grazing, grazing is allowed. There are a very few of the wilderness areas on which there is no grazing, but that constitutes a minor part of the total area that could be used for that purpose.

### Doesn't Grazing Get the Worst of It in Solving Multiple Use Problems?

MR. M. A. SMITH (Utah): Mr. Granger, I am familiar with operations of the forests before they began and since. We talk about multiple use now but from your performances on the forests, it looks as if you are always figuring on how to crowd the livestock grazing back to take care of all the others — big game, recreation and probably other uses. We are the ones who have to take the burden of elimination. You seem to get it into your mind that all these other uses are more important than grazing. There are a lot of people in this grazing business whose only source of income is in their small bands of sheep. Then you come out and cut them down 50 to 80 percent to improve the watershed when probably it doesn't need it. This business about the watershed and grazing is more theoretical than actual facts, to my mind.

MR. GRANGER: Well, the gist of what Mr. Smith had to say was that in his experience whenever we have to solve the problem of multiple use that concerns grazing, grazing always gets the short end of the stick. I do not think that is true, Mr. Smith. I have in mind a case that is before us right now in one of the Western States. A very vigorous effort is being made by a sportsman organization to get us to make a lot more elk transplants from the Yellowstone area around on the national forests. We are resisting that very vigorously, because we are satisfied that it cannot be done without invading areas which

are now used by livestock. We have that problem not infrequently, and I feel pretty sure that we have given grazing the benefit of the decision in more than one case of that kind.

MR. SMITH (Utah): I want you to keep in mind that recreation and big game as entertainment propositions don't bring any particular economic advantages to the country. I have no objection to it just so

you don't have to kill some of us off to get it. You go out and build up a lot of big recreational centers at the expense of the taxpayers. We pay our own way and you donate to them. You had better go and buy them some theatre tickets or something like that.

MR. GRANGER: Mr. Smith says that we do too much in the way of recreational development at the expense of the tax-



"National forests were set up for two primary purposes: to produce timber and to save the watersheds." Mt. Baker from a pass on Chain Lakes Trail in Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington. The lake is Chain Lake.—U. S. Forest Service Photo

payer and recreation is just a pleasurable activity but it doesn't bring in support to the communities. I think Douglas McKay, the Governor of Oregon, said yesterday that recreation was the third largest industry in the State, which probably speaks for itself.

### **How Have the Increased Numbers of Big Game Been Handled?**

MR. J. B. WILSON (Wyoming): I am interested, Mr. Granger, in what you said about transplanting elk. I would like to have your explanation of how you take care of the increased game herds. There are more deer in Wyoming now than there were in the days of the Indians. I think you do it by crowding off livestock but I would like to have your explanation.

MR. GRANGER: This matter is of considerable importance. The question was: What does the Forest Service do to hold down the wildlife population other than letting them crowd out the livestock? That is a complicated question, there is no doubt about that. We have made a great deal of progress in a number of the Western States in getting an understanding on the part of the game authorities that the crop of wildlife should be managed the same as a crop of forage or the crop of timber, and the only way to manage it is hold the numbers down if you can to what the land will support. I am sure you know there have been doe hunting seasons in the West in recent years, there have been extra hunting seasons and other means taken to try to hold down the increase in wildlife populations. Now, it is not a simple thing to do. You cannot dispose of it by saying, "Well, the Forest Service is the administrator of the land and it should go out all by itself and reduce the number of deer and elk in the territory." There have been some slaughters. They do not set well with any part of the public. We do not like that. We think the way to do it is to have the cooperation of the States along the line we have discussed. I think we have made more and more progress.

I am frank to say in response to Byron's question or accusation there are undoubtedly places where the wildlife has curtailed the opportunity for domestic livestock grazing. We are doing our best to get on top of that, but it is a big problem, and we are not making the progress that all of us concerned with it would like to make.

MR. WILSON (Wyoming): Mr. Granger, although recognizing the difficulties you are having, I think you still did not give me the answer. The real answer is this, is it not, that game on the national

forests is increasing and livestock is decreasing? Is that not correct?

MR. GRANGER: I do not think that is true at the present time, Byron, nearly to the extent that it has been as far deer was concerned. I am told anyway by our technicians that in a good many places the wildlife population has just about become stabilized. Now, it is not true everywhere, but that seems to be the general trend. There is not nearly the increase that there has been in the past.

MR. WILSON: That may be true, Chris. You may have them very well stabilized. But they did increase pretty rapidly, and at the time they were increasing, livestock was decreasing. I think that is correct.

MR. GRANGER: There is no doubt but what there was an increase in the wildlife on the national forests.

### **Why Hasn't the Forest Service Increased Timber and Water Yields by Proper Management?**

MR. WILSON (Wyoming): Your difficulty is getting the cooperation of the game authorities of the States. In other words, you cannot reduce the number of permits. You can on livestock. Frankly, I do not know how you are going to handle it. You say yes, they are getting some doe seasons. Yes, but not enough. Your game is increasing.

There is one other question I want to ask: In view of this excellent management, perhaps I should say "alleged," on the part of the Forest Service I am wondering just what you are doing to increase the water when your people have said, and I think you said yourself — that by proper timber cutting you could increase the water by as much as 30 percent. Why don't you get this sustained yield? I was told at a recent meeting of the Wyoming Board that by proper harvesting of the forest you could increase the yield fourfold of timber and increase the water about 30 percent. Why isn't that done?

MR. GRANGER: Well, that is a pretty big double-barreled question: Why aren't we increasing the yield of water and getting our timber yield increased fourfold as it has been said we could do by proper management? The answer is that we are making progress in those directions. There, again, it isn't something you can do overnight. In a great deal of the national forest area we have been confronted with the existence of over-mature stands of timber which were standing still, the decay equal to the growth. As fast as we can get the areas cut over and convert the forest into

a younger growing forest we are making substantial progress toward an increase in the yield, and we are increasing the timber cutting of the national forests very rapidly. It has grown in the last ten years from a little over a million board feet a year to nearly five million board feet, so that, Byron, we are trying to convert these forests into much more rapidly growing areas just as fast as we can find a market for the timber.

### **What is the Policy on Grazing Advisory and Multiple Use Boards?**

MR. JAMES A. HOOPER (Utah): There are many advisory boards on the national forests that have been organized since 1910, representing one class of livestock. Am I to understand that it is now the intention of the U. S. Forest Service to disregard or not recognize these Advisory Boards and recognize the Multiple Use Boards in their place?

MR. GRANGER: I thought I had made it pretty clear in my talk that it is not the policy to do that. We favor the continuance of the Grazing Advisory Boards. We are, therefore, in opposition to some conservation groups that would like to see them abolished. We think there is an important place for both the Grazing Advisory Boards and the Multiple Use Advisory Boards.

### **Why Can't Forest Service Decisions Be Taken to Court?**

MR. CHARLES REDD (Utah): Why does the Forest Service resist so firmly every move on the part of not only the stockmen but all users of the forests to set up a system of checks and balances and establish a competent court of appeals to which decisions of the Forest Service may be referred? I would like to make this comment: The National Congress can make laws. There their power and authority ends. The Courts can construe and interpret the laws passed by the National Congress. There their domain ceases. The President, the Chief Executive is charged with the responsibility of administering them. The Forest Service have all those powers combined. We have asked repeatedly, we have pleaded with the Forest Service to give us a democratic procedure as far as the decisions of the Forest Service are concerned, and they have bitterly and successfully resisted all our efforts.

MR. GRANGER: First, let me say that it has long been established as a matter of Constitutional principle that the courts

do not take jurisdiction of administrative matters where responsibility has been placed in the administering officer for Federal lands. The only time the courts step in where a decision is in dispute as to the administration of Federal land is where it can be shown that the authority vested by Congress in the administering office has been capriciously used, in other words, where the administrator has gone beyond the extent of the authority reposed in him by Congress.

We have felt that any Federal officers charged with the administration of some of the Federal domain must have a free hand within legal limits to administer that property and make the necessary decisions in the interest of the public good and the multiple use of those areas. Now, if we were subjected to having to go to Court every time we wanted to make and enforce a decision with which someone did not agree, I believe the administration in these areas would be in a state of chaos. We could not take action against a grazing trespasser or reduce the grazing or do something about a timber sale permit without taking years in some cases to have the Court render a decision. In the meantime, the danger would continue, and we just could not feel that that is a good way to administer Uncle Sam's property.

#### More About Multiple Use

MR. G. N. WINDER (Colorado): Mr. Granger made a plea to this Association to support the Multiple Use Advisory Boards on the forests. I have been one who is vigorously opposed to Multiple Use Advisory Boards, not so much on the principle of the advisory board but as to the makeup of them. In our own territory over there our experience has been very bad with the recommendations and decisions given by the Multiple Use Advisory Boards, and if Mr. Granger expects the cooperation and support of the stockmen, I am sure that they are going to have to make some change in their way of setting up these Multiple Use Advisory Boards. I would like him to explain a little bit more how these Multiple Use Boards are set up and what their purpose is, because over there in our country I know that the advice and recommendations given by these Multiple Use Advisory Boards have been very detrimental to the interests of the stock people.

MR. GRANGER: I don't know the makeup of the Board over there, Norm. I don't know how it was chosen, but, in general our policy with respect to the membership of such boards is this: We would like

to have them made up of men who are recognized in the community as good solid citizens, impartial persons who have the public primarily at heart. We like to have them made up of men who are interested in the various multiple uses of the national forests but not who serve as a specific representative of any one group. In other words, we don't want to have some member of the Advisory Board go back to his group and ask for a decision on how he shall decide on what he shall give in the way of advice. We try to get men who are concerned with the water resources of the national forests, with the timber, with the recreation, with the wildlife. We like to have a representative from labor where there is any amount of labor employed in industries and then somebody who you might say represents just the general public interests.

As far as I know that is the kind of personnel that we have been getting on our Advisory Boards. I should not be at all surprised that in some cases the advice of those boards would be contrary to what any particular group of users would prefer to have it. That is probably inevitable. But, as I said in my talk, it seems to me, if we have a board made up of persons who are recognized in the community as solid individuals, as nearly unbiased as possible, that you fellows should not be afraid to put your case up to them for advice and neither should we. Remember, we are taking a chance on it too.

PRESIDENT STEIWER: I have one short question, and it can just be answered very shortly, I think, yes or no. Are we to understand from your remarks today, Mr. Granger, that the primary purpose of the Forest Service is no longer to conserve and raise timber?

MR. GRANGER: I cannot answer that question by saying "yes" or "no." Basically, of course, in the beginning the national forests were set up for two primary purposes: One was to produce timber, and the other one was to save the watershed. Over the years there has become established by virtue of use of the national forests and by virtue of additional legislation a broad variety of uses. What we try to do in the multiple use concept is decide, where it is necessary, which use should have priority. As I said, we usually don't have to resolve that question, because they march along together. But if we revert back to our original charter, our primary purposes are to grow timber and to protect watersheds.

## An Administrator's Viewpoint

By MARION CLAWSON

Director, Bureau of Land Management

I am very happy to be here today to meet with you and to discuss the many uses of Federal lands. Because grazing is the primary land use, it is most appropriate for me to be talking about multiple uses of the public lands to one of the major segments of the livestock industry. I should like to state initially that in my view grazing is a fully proper and legitimate use of large areas of Federal land in the same way as are each of the various other uses of such land. Today I want to consider briefly some of the possibilities and problems connected with multiple use of Federal lands.

Multiple use is a term which is rather widely used but not always with the same meaning. To my mind multiple use simply means using the same area of land at the same time for more than one purpose or kind of use. For instance, a forested area may be used to grow trees but may at the same time provide grazing for domestic livestock. It is likely to have some watershed values which may be highly important, particularly for downstream areas. It may also serve as the home of various types of wildlife. City people and farm people alike may use it for recreation. Mineral development may take place on part of it. These are but some of the most common types of use which may occur on Federal lands simultaneously. There are numerous other less common uses. They may occur in almost any combination of uses.

The possibility of using the same tract of land at the same time for two or more uses is in fact one of the major reasons for Federal ownership of land. If land is owned by a lumbering company, then naturally the growth and harvest of trees is of primary importance to that company. Other uses of land must be incidental to that major use and oftentimes will be lacking entirely. Similarly, when a tract of land is owned by a rancher its major use will be for grazing, with consequent limiting of other uses to an incidental character. Similar illustrations could be cited for the other major uses of land. The owner for one purpose will naturally pursue his purpose to the most profitable point and cannot reasonably be expected to promote and encourage the other uses. On the other hand, when the land is federally owned the land administrator has considerable opportunity to promote all of the potential uses of the land. To the extent that he is



successful in so doing, the total output from a given area is increased and the effect is the same as if a larger area of land was available or had been created.

The possibility of multiple use of Federal land presents the Federal land administrator with perhaps his greatest opportunity. To the extent that different uses of land can be carried on simultaneously on the same area, the total production of the area has been increased. This increase in total output, whatever its particular form may be, represents a net advantage to Federal land ownership. Sometimes the different uses can be carried on simultaneously without special precautions. In many instances, however, sources of conflict between different uses potentially exist. Under these circumstances, careful administration can oftentimes reduce or eliminate the potential conflict. For instance, an attractive mountain meadow along a stream may be much sought after for recreation purposes. Uncontrolled grazing in such an area may bring conflict with the recreation use. However, possibly by fencing off the recreation area, or by constructing water developments outside of it, or by use of salt to attract livestock to adjacent areas, or in other ways, the potential conflict can be reduced or eliminated. This is but one of many illustrations which might be given. Oftentimes the possibilities in a multiple use situation tax the ingenuity of Federal land administrators to the limit.

Just as multiple use presents the Federal land administrator with his greatest oppor-

tunity, so does it oftentimes present him with his greatest headaches. Some of the potential conflicts develop into actual ones. Sometimes it is impossible to meet fully the demands of all groups or even to meet at all the demands of some groups. Under these circumstances someone must be disappointed. On the Federal lands we definitely do not sell all of the products and services on a commercial basis and to the highest bidder. As a matter of national policy we have encouraged some types of use free or on a price less than the maximum that could be realized. Under these circumstances, it is not just financial income in total or financial return to the Federal Government which determines which use should predominate.

The administrator must often make his decision on other grounds. One complicating factor is that the benefits from different kinds of use accrue to different groups in our population and frequently must be measured in different ways. It is impossible to compare directly the benefits from a given amount of hunting, fishing or camping on public land with the benefits from a given amount of grazing on the same land if the two are in conflict and if a choice must be made between them. As I put it in my book, "Uncle Sam's Acres" the returns are simply in different kinds of coin. Some returns are essentially monetary and can be compared one with another. Others are more intangible.

As I said at the beginning, in my view grazing is a fully legitimate and proper

use of much of the Federal land. If grazing is properly carried on, in many areas it will cause no damage or interference with other uses of the same land and in some instances will actually benefit such other uses. There are, of course, still other situations in which some adjustments may need to be made between the grazing and other multiple uses in order to avoid conflict or damage to the resource itself. Wherever grazing is possible it produces a valuable income which both aids the nation, the local economy and the owner of the livestock.

Among the various uses of the Federal land, grazing includes a larger area than any other. The total area of Federal lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management is 182 million acres, of which 160 million acres are used for the grazing of livestock. Forestry is the next in importance, using 33 million acres. The total of other major and secondary uses is 32 million acres. These uses for specific purposes total to a larger area than the entire Federal land ownership simply because two or more of them are carried on at the same time on the same area.

In considering the various uses of Federal land it is generally true that grazing is the lowest or least valuable use, that is, the volume of forage on the average acre of Federal land and its value are both rather low. Moreover, grazing is generally not considered to have indirect social benefits in the same way as are some other uses of Federal land. Because of these facts, whenever grazing conflicts with other uses of the Federal land it is generally grazing which must be reduced or eliminated. However, a basic part of our philosophy in the Bureau of Land Management is to be sure that all feasible steps have been taken to reduce or eliminate conflict between grazing and other uses of Federal land before a reduction is made in grazing use. Careful thought and hard work can often eliminate the potential conflicts between grazing and other uses. After all the feasible steps have been taken and it is impossible to eliminate all of the conflicts it may be necessary to make reductions in grazing use. Then and only then do we make such reductions in grazing use as are necessary for other uses of the Federal lands.

There has been much talk in the United States in recent years about grazing and conservation. It is obvious to anyone that the grazing use of an area cannot long exceed the grazing capacity of that area without damage to the resources themselves. In the administration of Federal



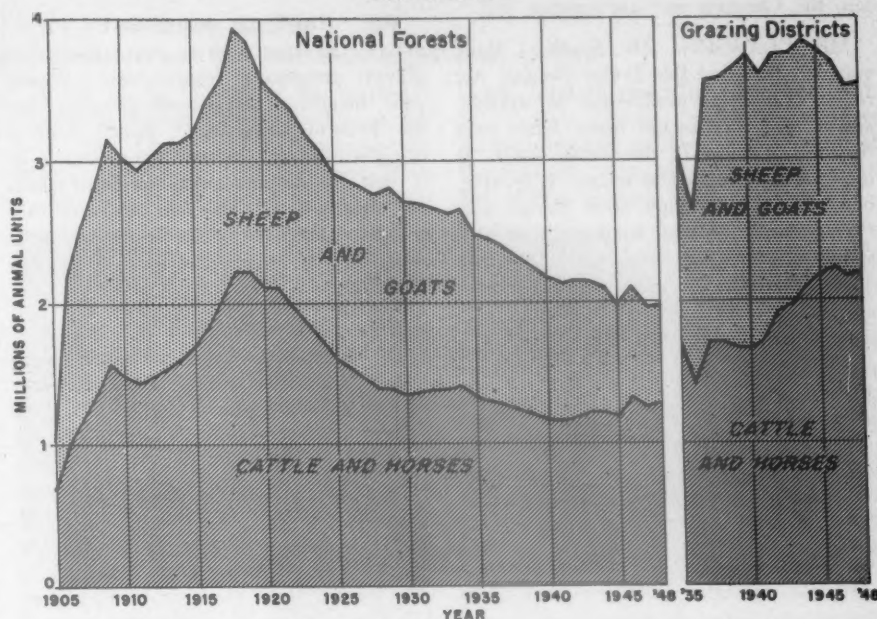
"Grazing is a fully proper and legitimate use of much of the Federal land." Sheep on winter range in western Millard County, Utah.—U. S. Forest Service Photo

lands we have been directed by the Congress and thus ultimately by the nation to preserve and if possible enhance the productive capacity of the Federal lands. Wherever reductions in grazing use are absolutely necessary as a means of preserving the grazing capacity of those lands, then we will make such reductions. We in the Bureau of Land Management cannot be in the position of permitting over-use of Federal range lands where this in any way threatens the productive capacity of these lands to continue. I am sure that none of you would ask us to do so.

We in the Bureau of Land Management, however, take the position that reducing grazing use is a negative approach to this problem. We prefer the positive approach of increasing the production of forage on the Federal range, which is an actual possibility on thousands and thousands of acres. We believe that through reseeding, water-spreading, development of livestock water, construction of fences and in other ways it is possible to increase greatly the usable grazing capacity of the Federal lands under our jurisdiction. We have prepared a publication entitled "Rebuilding the Federal Range," in which we have laid out in popular style the components and the magnitude of a program for increasing the grazing capacity of the Federal range lands to the practical and economic limit. This is not a short-range program to be completed in a year or two. At the best, even if funds are available it will take 20 years or more, but we have made a beginning upon it already and our progress toward this objective has been increased within the past year. Within the past two months we have reseeded 45 thousand acres of land of these Western States. We confidently expect to increase the scope of these activities in the next few years ahead. We are anxious to develop the Federal range lands to their maximum economic extent.

I might point out that the products of these range lands will be not only fully needed in this country but that this is often the cheapest way in which to increase agricultural productive capacity. The most reasonable estimate now is for a 25 percent increase in population by 1975. We can be sure that a more than proportionate part of this increase will occur here in the West. The West as a whole no longer has a surplus of beef cattle but

NUMBER OF  
LIVESTOCK GRAZED IN NATIONAL FORESTS AND GRAZING DISTRICTS  
1905 to 1948



instead consumes essentially all that it produces. This applies also to a lesser extent to lamb production. There is a need and a demand for every new blade of grass that can be grown in the West whether on public or private land. Other uses of public land are likely to increase or at any rate there is likely to be pressure to increase them. There is a strong and growing demand for the forest products of the Federal lands in the West. There are constantly increasing public pressures for forage to support greater numbers of big game animals. The amount of recreation use has increased greatly and bids fair to continue to increase. We in the Bureau of Land Management are anxious to make the Federal lands under our jurisdiction of the maximum usefulness to the entire West for all of the purposes for which they are usable.

To care for these other demands and the demands for grazing resources will require greater impetus in range reseeding and development programs, and further improvement in grazing management. To accomplish these goals requires the concerted and wholehearted efforts of the users of the resources and the administrators of the public lands.

## Discussion

MR. IRA STAGGS (Oregon): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Clawson if under existing statutes it is possible for a State Game Commission to take over a man's land allocated to him under the Taylor Act of 1934?

MR. CLAWSON: Well, without purchase of his property?

MR. STAGGS (Oregon): I am talking about the public domain.

MR. CLAWSON: The only instances that I know of, are in some cases, where State Game Commissions are using whatever funds are at their disposal in purchasing private ranches, and we have transferred with them whatever grazing privileges were attached to those ranges. I don't know of any other instances in which grazing has been allotted to the State Game Commission other than that which is normally allotted in the administration of a district used for wildlife in the overall allocation of grazing privileges.

MR. M. A. SMITH (Utah): Mr. Clawson, as I see the Taylor Act, it was passed for the stabilization of the grazing industry, and you are obligated to be guided by that Taylor Grazing Act and take care of the grazing without considering that you have the authority to push the grazing out of the way while you take care of some of these other multiple uses. If you will fol-



low the obligation of that law, you will protect it as the law says. If these other interests do not like the law, let them go into the Congress and get another law.

MR. CLAWSON: Mr. Smith, I think you will find that the Taylor Grazing Act refers to mineral production, to wildlife, and it does not repeal many other laws that relate to use of the public lands. It is perfectly true that it relates to grazing, but it relates to many other things, too. One of the things that we have been constantly pointing out to people is that the Taylor Grazing Act is not just a grazing act. It provides for a great many things including the overall administration of the public lands. It is quite true that it does provide, and I think it has worked out in practice to provide, stabilization of grazing use of these lands. As I tried to point out, we are fully in sympathy with that, but certainly its provisions are not limited to grazing alone.

A MEMBER FROM OREGON: Mr. Clawson, you stated with the use of Federal administration on public lands it was possible to get a greater land use and greater income than under private management. Do you wish to imply that the national income and the national farm use and the profit income from lands would be greater if all the lands in the nation were under Federal control?

MR. CLAWSON: No.

. . . .

CHAIRMAN STANFIELD: Mr. Clawson, is it true that the majority of the present improvement programs of the public domain under the Taylor Grazing Act and the administration relative to the livestock use of the range are being paid by the livestock industry?

MR. CLAWSON: Well, it is a little hard to answer that directly. Maybe you are referring to the fact that the grazing fees cover the full cost of administration less some parts estimated as a general public benefit. Much of the money and all of the money that has been spent under our range improvement fund is paid in by the livestock people. Part of the grazing fees which are returned to the States are, I think, in every Western State given to the local Advisory Board and are spent in range improvement. In addition, there is a substantial amount of private contribution. However, on top of that, there has been a considerable, and particularly this year, a considerable appropriation of

Federal sums for soil conservation work and control work which is not repaid directly by the industry.

MR. HAROLD JOSENDAL (Wyoming): In your address you spoke of a 20-year program of improvement. Wasn't your thought in that 20-year program that the Federal Government should bear a considerable cost of that improvement or is that the improvement program which our chairman, Mr. Stanfield, spoke of that is being carried on by the land users themselves out of grazing fees and their own contributions?

MR. CLAWSON: Well, we deliberately ducked the question of what percentage should come from public lands and what percentage from private funds. Some of it must come from each. I do not know what the proportions would be. If it was to be carried out in anything like the scale we have been talking about, it would call for substantial expenditures of public funds. We have pointed this thing out in other places, and I might bring it up here: The Department of Agriculture through their Production and Marketing Administration makes payments to private operators for reseeding and other improvements of private range. The cost of those improvements or the amounts of those payments, rather, have been roughly equal to half of the cost of the improvements made. It has run, I don't know the exact figure, but several million dollars a year. Now, we have felt that if there was a general public benefit in the improvement of private ranges to justify the expenditure of Federal funds, certainly there should be a general public benefit from the improvement of Federal lands which were Federal property. So we have had in mind that any such program as this would certainly include a considerable amount of the Federal funds. But as I said, we have not made any attempt to estimate the precise portions that would come from private funds and Federal funds. It has been the policy, as I think all of you know, to permit and to encourage the improvement of Federal land partly or wholly by the use of private funds of range users, particularly in those instances where the ranges have been adjudicated and particularly where the allotment of the user was pretty definitely known, and we have had a considerable amount of such improvement.

Last year we had approximately as much money spent on the Federal land on a voluntary basis by range users as was paid in for grazing fees. That is entirely on a voluntary basis, and we encourage that.

But I don't think that type of contribution can ever be adequate to cover the improvements we are talking about. I think there is going to have to be a considerable amount of Federal funds in addition.

MR. W. C. OLSON (Utah): Mr. Granger has stated that the Forest Service is trying to curtail the overproduction of big game within the forests. The big game use of the forests may be three or four months out of the year. The remaining seven or eight months this big game is on private land or on public domain. Now, there are some areas that are critical and are being overrun by big game. I would like to know what the department is doing with respect to instructing the State Game Departments with respect to this overproduction of big game on the Federal lands.

MR. CLAWSON: I don't think we are doing enough about it to be perfectly frank with you. Our position is very much like that of the Forest Service: We can estimate how many big game there ought to be for minimum interference with domestic livestock. We can work out joint plans with the Forest Service and with the State Game Department, and in several States that has been done and is being done very effectively. But the thing does not work out satisfactorily in the harvest of the game. I think there is no use pretending that it does. In many areas there has been entirely too restricted a harvest of game. I think perhaps the situation is improving in that there are more areas getting in balance or at least game numbers are not increasing further. But I think some very definite steps are going to have to be taken, but it seems to me that they very largely lie outside of the activity of our Bureau. If we start to tell the State Game Departments what they ought to do, I think you can imagine the kind of uproar that would be created.

If a Federal Department lays down an edict to State governments, you know something of the uproar that is created. I think we can bring pressure to bear. I think there are things that can be done to help the situation. But it seems to me that the problem ought to be handled very largely by the State Game Departments. If it is not, then I think we may have to take more drastic steps. But I am not convinced that that time is here yet.



# The Public Interest

By ELROY NELSON

Director, Bureau of Economics and Business Research, University of Utah

NEVER before in the history of our nation has the problem of Federal lands and their multiple uses been of greater interest or importance. Even the historian, concerned with the land grants of the past and historical significance, would probably agree with this statement. Federal lands for this topic are confined almost exclusively to the eleven Western States and Alaska. For the eleven Western States it means approximately 53.6 percent of the total land areas of our States. It means 404 million acres, with a value approximately 13 percent of all privately owned property.

## Economic Trends

Current demand for the materials of the West is greater than ever before in history. This applies especially to livestock, but significantly also to the timber and mineral resources and the manufactured products of this region. For most of these items the current demand is even greater than during World War II. Added to the national and international demands are the local demands within our eleven Western States to satisfy an increasing need for various types of consumers' goods. A major percentage of these goods we eat, wear, and otherwise use originate from the agricultural and mineral resources, most of them associated directly or indirectly with Federal lands.

It is just now ten years since Pearl Harbor, but in that decade the population of the eleven Western States has increased by more than 40 percent; that of the States to the east of us by less than 12 percent. Another way of stating this is that the decade's growth of population in the eleven Western States has been  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as great as that of the area east of the public land regions. Economic changes that would be expected over scores of years have been telescoped into the past decade. Foundational to this population increase is the development of jobs, almost one half of which are in the physical production industries of agriculture and livestock, mining, and manufacturing. A major portion of our manufacturing is associated rather directly with production from the soil or underneath the soil of our region, and this means for the most part the 53 percent of federal-ly owned and administered land within our region.

A few of the impacts of this increased population are noticeable somewhat as follows: (1) Ogden today represents the nearest approach to where East meets West in the demand for beef, with the Pacific

Coast markets generally competing with the Omaha, Chicago, and other markets for this livestock product. (2) Because of the relatively larger percentage of sheep in the eleven Western States, the market is



"The most important economic base of much of our western region is that of the minerals." Mining operations on Red Mountain near Ouray, Colorado, in the Uncompahgre National Forest.—Photo by Walter Koch, Valuation Engineer, Bureau of Land Management.

still towards the East, but with a rather significant change in the status of Ogden, which now in certain months of the year is the leading sheep receiving center.

To a great extent the same type of analysis could be applied to our timber and mineral resources. The steel industry is now more nearly proportionate to the size and demand of the population than was true a decade ago. A growing chemical industry is based largely on the mineral resources of salt, of petroleum and coal products, of the potash, the phosphates, the fluor spar, the various metallics and the non-metallic mineral resources that must come from this storehouse of the nation.

### Landlord and the West

The Federal Government, through its



"Occasionally the Forest Service is charged with wrong-doing because it allows timber to be cut at all." Payette Timber Company mill at Council, Idaho.—U. S. Forest Service Photo

various agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, is at once both a landlord and a sovereign. As a landlord, it is vitally interested in the revenue to be received. As a sovereign, it is interested in the economic well-being of the citizens, including those who use the public land. As a landlord, the Government is represented by men who for the most part are well trained in specialized jobs, from water conservation, re-seeding of the land, to timber culture and production. To a great extent, however, the very specialization of these representatives often precludes a real recognition of the multiple uses and values of the Federal land. The western stockmen, especially the wool

growers, are aware of this problem, and the strained relations between the Government representatives and the wool growers indicate the existence of a real problem in the multiple uses of this land. Many are also aware of similar strained relations between the Government representatives and various other users, particularly mineral; to a lesser extent, timber. Occasionally relations have much to be desired from the various other representatives, such as wildlife. The question is logically raised—what are the public interests?

The first public interest is economic development — the production of goods and services to satisfy wants. This is founded on the free enterprise system — the profit motive. Correlated to this is stability of industries. This does not mean return to the past, as the arch conservationist would

and processing of minerals through manufacturing is far above that received from the original fees for use of the land.

Through the press, through occasionally well-written articles, and more often planned propaganda, the public is misled and confused. Very often such articles are prepared by the arch conservationist who may, without a knowledge of the facts, publish a specific report in a national magazine or even in the local press. For the most part such writers are not interested in the economic development of this region. Such writers have as their objective (1) to sell a feature article and (2) to sell a single use of the land, to the exclusion of other multiple uses. Most have no economic concept of this region. The best examples that can be cited are the numerous types of articles which have been written in opposition to certain reclamation projects by people who reside in the East, who never visit the wonderlands of the West, and who would return the public land to its so-called virgin status. Most of us will recognize the follies involved in such proposals or such opposition to economic development of our regions. Sure, we want to enjoy the scenery, but we also recognize that conservation as such is not a word of limited usefulness. The true conservationist is one who wants the economic development to satisfy the greater wants of our growing population.

We have another group who often assume that the individual interest is opposed to that of the group. Under our American system of economic development, the individual, his interest, and the profit motive are foundational for what we are today and what we expect to become in the decades to follow. Let's look directly at the Federal lands and their multiple uses of interest to the greatest number of our people.

### Livestock

For the most part, the motives of those who administer the Federal public lands in the West are not questioned, but the strained relations between the administrative groups and the land users have improved but little over the past decades. One evidence is the degree of coolness with which the Hoover Commission recommendations relative to the administration of public lands have been received by the wool growers' associations. The restrictions and the uncertainties in the use of this public land are definite deterrents to the development of the industry and real conservation. Details of these problems need

often have us believe.

The public interest demands development of resources — the discovery of today's unknown resources, the creation of economically productive jobs. We often must be reminded — a resource exists only because of man's wants. This applies to grass, water, timber, and minerals.

A second great public interest in public land is that of local government. This applies especially to counties and the public schools. They are interested in a significant portion of stumpage and grazing fees and income from rental and royalty of mineral land.

Significantly, the taxes to local government from livestock operations, lumbering

not be enumerated. Let's look at possible solutions:

1. Establish the principle that the stockmen, both beef and sheep producers, deserve considerate treatment; a semblance of stability; and reasonable freedom from interference and arbitrary allotments.

This principle, incidentally, has never been established, either by administration or legislative rulings. With respect to the Forest Service, the use of the grazing areas is largely by sufferance. Grazing, for example, was not even mentioned in the reservation acts, but is simply permitted under the power granted to the Secretary of Agriculture. Rules and regulations thus established have as their primary objective regulation to prevent destruction of our timber resources. The permit system founded under such rules and regulations has actually been carried over to most other public land, regardless of the administrative agency. It is largely a system of permits renewable from year to year, although admittedly some longer term types of permits are granted.

2. After establishing the principle of considerate treatment, review rules and regulations promulgated by the administrative agents.

We reached the low ebb in Federal ownership of land in 1932, and since that date the acquisitions have been greater than the disposals. Much of that acquisition of the Thirties was based on the necessary prevention of dust bowls.

Despite multiple use principle, a considerable quantity of the public land is valuable only for grazing. On such land water conservation, timber, recreation are unimportant. We could well adopt the principle of disposing of additional land into private ownership. Amendments to the Taylor grazing laws and possibly those affecting certain forest lands should provide this means.

3. Provide for the sale to individuals or groups certain lands useful only for grazing, and

4. Where sale is not feasible provide for long-term leases to individuals and groups.

These actions would increase taxable

property (for counties and schools) and, of more importance, would foster construction of permanent and taxable property from sheds to watering facilities. There is considerable reason to believe this would also foster permanent re-seeding and other practices to increase yield from the land. Rather obviously the local governments would be vitally interested in such a program. It is quite possible that much of this land could be disposed of to provide a much more economic base for sheep raising.

Where sale was impossible, a considerably greater quantity of this public land could be leased for long terms. This would get away from the permit system, and if carefully worked out, would provide part of that security for the livestock industry that is so badly needed. Under this type of proposal by no means should bidding be used because of the dangers of malicious action. Mineral rights to the land should be retained by the Government for disposal under basic mining laws. Time will not permit a further discussion of these

## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR FOR 1952

| JANUARY |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 6       | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13      | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20      | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27      | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |

| FEBRUARY |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 3        | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10       | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17       | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24       | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |    |  |  |  |  |  |

| MARCH |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2     | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9     | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16    | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |
| %     | %  | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |

| APRIL |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 6     | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13    | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20    | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27    | 28 | 29 | 30 |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |

| MAY |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 4   | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11  | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18  | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25  | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |

| JUNE |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 8    | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15   | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22   | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29   | 30 |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |

| JULY |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 6    | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13   | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20   | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27   | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |

| AUGUST |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 3      | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10     | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17     | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |
| %      | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |

| SEPTEMBER |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 7         | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14        | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21        | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28        | 29 | 30 |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |

| OCTOBER |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 5       | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12      | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19      | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26      | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |    |  |  |  |  |  |

| NOVEMBER |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2        | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9        | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16       | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |
| %        | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |

| DECEMBER |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|
| 7        | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14       | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21       | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28       | 29 | 30 | 31 |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |

### National Association Events

- ★ June 23-24: Meetings of Executive Committee, NWGA, and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- ★ August 18-19: National Ram Sale, Union Stock Yards, North Salt Lake, Utah.
- ★ December 7-10: National Convention, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

### Conventions and Meetings

- June 23-24: Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Rapid City, South Dakota.
- November 6-8: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
- December 7-10: National Wool Growers Association, Chicago, Illinois.

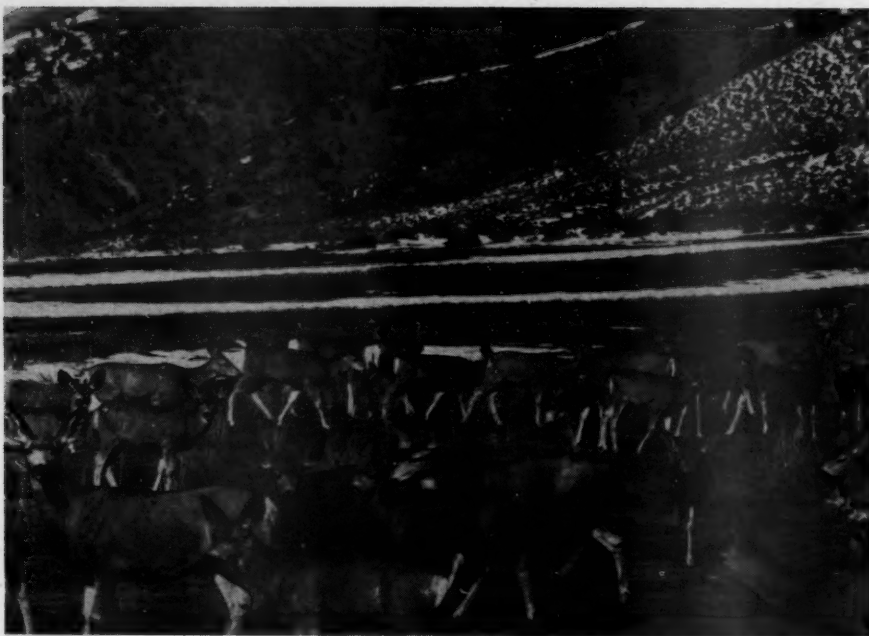
### Shows

- April 5-10: Grand National Junior Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
- October 31-November 9: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco.
- November 29-December 6: International Livestock Exposition.

### Sales

- March 21: Thompson Ranch Sale, Milan, Mo.
- April 28-29: California Ram Sale, Sacramento, California.
- August 6: Idaho State Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.
- August 18-19: National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- September 17: Idaho Purebred Sheep Breeders Inc., Sale, Blackfoot, Idaho.
- September 20: Idaho's Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.
- September 24-25: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.





"There are constantly increasing public pressures for forage to support greater numbers of big game animals." Mule deer, the most numerous of big game species in the West, spend a large portion of each year on the national forests.

topics, but after 20 years of increasing the holdings of the landlord, serious consideration should be given to the sale or long-term lease of part of that property.

But let's turn to another point—that of the minerals. Despite the relative significance of the sheep and other livestock industries, the most important economic base of much of our western region is that of the minerals. This begins with the metals, but also includes the petroleum, natural gas, various other hydrocarbons, and the numerous non-metallic resources, many of them yet to be discovered, many more yet to be developed. The public interest demands that policies and practices relative to the use of public land be looked at as closely in minerals as in the grazing surface. Numerous proposals have been made by administrators of the public land and by others for changes in the mineral laws. These have been especially apparent in news releases in Denver and Portland over the past year. Proposals have been made to re-write the basic mineral laws of 1872 affecting the filing of claims and in the ultimate acquisition of a patent to that land. Proposals have been made to repeal the basic mining laws in favor of a complete system of leasing. Proposals of this sort are usually accompanied by examples of "the timber grab," etc.

There is nothing fundamentally wrong with our mineral laws, either Federal or State. The latter, for the most part, are

based on the Federal laws. However, there are difficulties arising from the various moratoria on development work that has characterized the industry for sixteen of the past twenty years. And secondly, the administration of the mineral laws in some regions has been slow and cumbersome. In the Utah-Colorado region this statement is perhaps less true than in other regions. So nearly as I can determine, most of the argument for change in the mineral laws is due to a "falling short" rather than achievement. Also many in Government circles would like greater control. If we should attempt to re-write the basic mining laws, we would undo what has made possible much of the economic development of our region.

5. Retain basic mining laws and require development work as the law specifies. Watch carefully against withdrawals of additional land from mineral exploration and development.

Exploration, development of mineral resources is needed as never before in history. Much of this is on Federal land. Most of it is on land also used for grazing, for timber, and for water shed protection. It is an ultimate in multiple use.

## Graziers' Point of View

By DAN FULTON  
President, American Society  
of Range Management

*Our Life is with and by—Grass—  
If we are guilty of transgression  
Then it is primarily thru ignorance—  
NOT malice — and we beseech the  
guidance of Him—the One we trust.*

**T**HOSE words are from the pen of my good friend and neighbor, Bruce Orcutt of the Beaverslide Ranch.

A little over 30 years ago the township immediately west of the one I live in was the home of perhaps 30 or more families. There were two stores, a schoolhouse, a church, a post office and a blacksmith shop in the township. Today, not one person lives in that township. The Government didn't buy them out either; they all left long before the Government had time to get around to anything like that.

Around about that same time, perhaps 1919, the last antelope were exterminated from the community in which I live. The last small bunch to be killed was in the bull pasture back of our barn. That was the only time I ever saw my father completely upset with indignation. He knew that people in the community would not literally starve to death so long as there were domestic livestock running at large. But to exterminate the antelope was something else again. He reported the matter to the sheriff, but of course nothing came of it. Under the circumstances nothing could come of it. It was 15 or 20 years after that before antelope were again seen in this vicinity. Today there are several hundred.

Last September I had the interesting experience of traveling over Custer State Park near Custer, South Dakota. We were accompanied by Les Price, Superintendent of the Park, and by a couple of the nicest young men I have ever had the pleasure of meeting. I am not being sarcastic when I say that these boys were wildlife experts, financed by Pitman-Robertson funds.

On this trip it became obvious that multiple use management (even in the absence of cattle, sheep and horses) was not simply developing each use to its greatest possible maximum. There is of necessity a considerable problem of apportioning the resource among various uses.

In this park there is more or less competition between deer, elk and buffalo; and between these big game animals and the

pine trees. The boys told us that they have pictures taken when General Custer visited the area in 1874 which indicate that the trees are increasing in the park, to the detriment of the game herds. The deer have practically eaten themselves out of a home. Browse plants grazed by deer are practically extinct in the park. There is even a bit of competition between the game and the trout because of effects on the streams.

The Park Superintendent told us that he had been running too many elk and buffalo in the park in a futile attempt to have enough to sell to meet expenses. He has a cold storage plant and butchers the buffalo and elk and sells the meat. He is now getting more land to add to the park and has a system of crossfencing planned to get better distribution of his grazing animals. He has to do this to stay in the animal business.

Underlying everything in this State Park are, of course, the recreational values. What adds most to these values? Is it trees, trout, deer, elk, buffalo, grass or what? Obviously some combination is desirable. They are all more or less competitive with each other.

Another "multi-use" that we hear a great deal about is "watershed." The reason that we hear a great deal about it is that it is very important. It is of special importance on many parts of the national forest areas.

I will not dwell on this "watershed" use, as many phases of it have had ample treatment by others, but I do want to draw attention to one detail. Human beings do not yet know all the answers. Research is needed. This is especially true on treeless areas. Where I live there are not many trees. Probably the Indians chopped them all down, because the white men didn't. The Forest Service is authorized to do research on these treeless areas, but if they do, what do they call it? They call it "Forest Influences." We have all heard of folks who couldn't see the forest for the trees, but this is obviously a case of the folks who can't see the ground even where there are no trees.

As a grazer of sheep and cows, I am of necessity much interested in the use of land as a grazing ground for these animals. Does this use serve any human want or need, and how does it fit in to justify a consideration as a proper land use?

Not long ago I heard a speech by Ollie Fink, Executive Secretary of Friends of the Land. He pointed out that his organization was composed largely of city dwellers. Talking to a bunch of ranchers and farmers, he said, "We can outvote you." Then he went on to point out that even the city

dwellers could not "rollback" the price of meat because of the large number of people who need that meat, and the limited acreage of soil on this earth, available to produce that meat and the other needed products.

I had heard another speech shortly before that fitted in and helped explain Ollie Fink's statement. This talk was by Frank Morrison of Cornell University. He is author of that universally used book, "Feeds and Feeding" and is generally considered to be the leading authority on the subject of animal nutrition. Professor Morrison explained that the pig's stomach is like the human stomach. It requires proteins of high quality, proteins containing sufficient quantities of the essential amino acids.

That class of animals known as "ruminants" has several stomachs, one of which is known as the rumen. Sheep and cattle as well as many big game animals belong to this class. When a cow, for example, eats some grass it goes into the rumen which serves as a fermentation vat. The lower quality proteins are acted upon by bacteria, changed into high quality proteins containing the amino acids, the cow digests the bacteria and we eat the cow or drink the milk or eat the butter and so get those essential quality proteins which our stomach requires for our well-being.

In other words, human nutrition has

need of all the animal products we can produce. If they are not produced, human nutrition suffers.

This is one of the reasons that the National Wool Growers Association, the American National Cattlemen's Association, and many other groups are promoting production of these animal products.

It seems probable that considerations of human nutrition do make livestock grazing of lands a proper land use. It also seems desirable to attain the highest feasible sustained production from that use. The question is, how to attain such use.

As Frederic Clements pointed out many years ago, "In addition to the actual processes concerned in improving the range, certain factors are prerequisite to any improvement or necessary for best results. By far the most important of these is adequate control." This makes certain social institutions, sometimes grouped together under the term "Land Policy," of primary importance.

About a month ago Dr. M. M. Kelso presented a paper to the International Conference on World Land Tenure Problems held at the University of Wisconsin. His title was "National Land Policy and the Development of Agriculture: the American Experience."

As it is pertinent to our subject, I am going to quote a few portions of this paper: "Agriculture at any time and place is a



"About five million acres of Western National Forests, including some wilderness areas, is closed to grazing in the interest of watershed, recreation and wildlife." Big Sand Lake in the Selway-Bitterroot wilderness area, Lolo National Forest.—U. S. Forest Service Photo

product of natural environment, social institutions and the technical knowledge and goals of the cultivators. . . . The basic fact to understand in appraising western agriculture is that the institutional framework within which western agriculture developed was in large measure ill adapted to the conditions of the area—the system of agriculture (pastoral) best adapted to a major part of the West was never given any friendly institutional environment. The development of the western pastoral economy and its status today has been largely in spite of, not because of, the institutional framework within which it functions. . . . In the West, public landlordism with private tenancy just grew without plan and without precedent as to how best to do it; we simply stumbled into it. But the particular form that public landlordism took on the grazing lands of the West, though it just grew without plan or precedent, became fixed in custom both of the bureaucracy and the livestock producers. Emerging demands for modification of public grazing land tenures meet all the resistances that customary ways of doing things always meet. Bureaucracy and many stockmen users of the public land don't want any change, but many stockmen do."

Kelso also points out that lands important for grazing purposes only were not considered as "agricultural" lands, and the area that any individual could legally claim was kept within the limits of the homestead laws. Thus it was made impossible for the livestock grazier to practice conservative use.

Because, under this situation, much of the rangeland deteriorated, some people jump to the conclusion that ranchers are not conservationists. Other people claim that ranchers are conservationists because their livelihood depends on continued rangeland productivity.

There is perhaps truth in both of these opposing claims. It depends somewhat on the standards used. If absolute standards are used, ranchers are not yet very good conservationists, many livestock ranges are not in top condition and too many are still deteriorating, but if the standard is one of human comparison, then ranchers do not do so badly, because human beings in general are not doing a very good job. Ranchers and other human beings should do better, and I have a lot of hope that they will, but remember what Kelso said, "Agriculture at any time and place is a product of natural environment, social institutions and the technical knowledge and goals of the cultivators," and Lyle Watts has recently pointed out that grazing is an

inseparable part of agriculture.

This is getting a little abstract and hard to follow, so perhaps I should give some illustrations.

A crop farmer may plow up land unsuited to cropping, and erosion may follow. When he seeds this land to crested wheat-



*Amia*  
"A CHECK CAME TODAY FROM ED ELROD FOR THAT RAM YOU SOLD HIM---AND AFTER THAT EVERYTHING WENT BLACK!"

—National Wool Grower

grass, he is considered a conservation farmer. I may have land beside it which, through ignorance or otherwise, I have overgrazed. It will vary with the environment and the site, but in an area such as I live in the overgrazed range land will probably still be eroding less rapidly than the reseeded land.

Now, obviously I am not doing a very good job of conservation, but if I am not, what about the crop farmer? Should he not be unmercifully condemned too? Or should he? He may be doing as well as he knows how; he is doing better than he was. Possibly a little praise and understanding will encourage him to do better.

An entirely different phase of this reseeded matter is that the ranchers of the West have reseeded only 36 percent of their privately owned lands which are adapted to reseeding. Obviously that is not a very good showing, but in comparison with the comparable figure on Federal lands, which is 6 percent, it is six times as much.

Leon Hurtt of the Forest Service has been on a special assignment the last year or two and has had opportunity to travel and observe over a large area, I believe principally in the intermountain region. At the recent Montana Wool Growers Association meeting he told a group of us that range developments on private lands were progressing at a rate of two or three times

as great as on the Federal lands.

It seems obvious that some of Kelso's institutional factors are taking hold. If lack of stability of tenure on Federal lands discourages development of them, it seems extremely likely that this same factor is also holding back, to an appreciable extent, the development of the associated private lands, because, in the words of Lyle Watts, "Few livestock operations in the western range country can be separated from the base of privately owned, feed-producing ranches."

This is certainly true in an economic sense, and the economics of getting the money to do the work is certainly a factor in range improvements.

Obviously we have a problem. The Stockmen's Grazing Committee was set up in an attempt to analyze and do something about that problem. A lot of sincere effort has gone into the committee work, and the committee proposals are worthy of serious, objective and even sympathetic consideration, because any sincere proposal to solve a problem is entitled to some amount of sympathetic consideration.

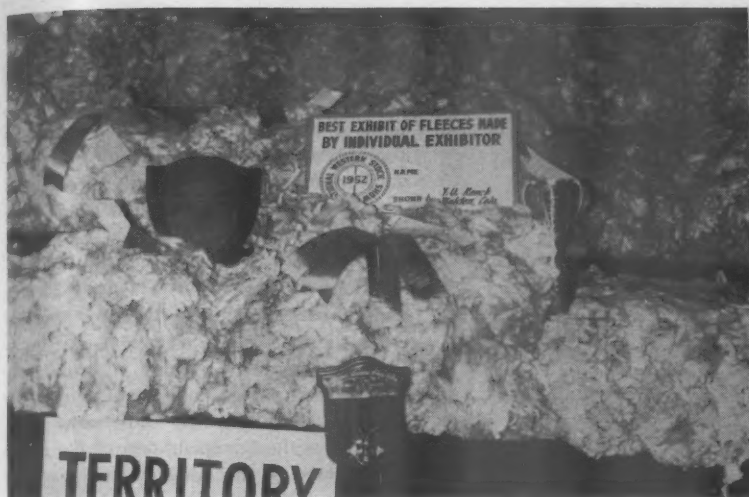
Now I want to mention a little about the American Society of Range Management, because it definitely is a part, and a very important part, of this whole use picture.

The fundamental objective of the Society is to foster advancement in the science and art of grazing land management. The job, to progress in this direction, must be a cooperative one in every sense of the word. We need research and all of the angles of science. We need all types of education, the best teaching and extension methods we can develop, and of course the end result is to get the management onto the land.

Ranchmen have had, and will continue to have, a very important part. Most practices which technicians advocate can be traced back and found to have originated in the practical experience of some grazier of livestock. The ideas for many useful research projects have come from the same source, and rancher experience furnishes the best testing ground for results tentatively arrived at by formal research methods.

These are some of the reasons that rancher members are needed and welcomed into the American Society of Range Management. We have many rancher members, but we need more, to help us, to work with us, in the direction of our objectives. We particularly need those who can spare a little time to attend some of our meetings and to participate in our deliberations.





High award winners in the Wool Division of this year's National Western Livestock Show. Best exhibit of fleeces made by an individual exhibitor (left) was shown by the Y. U. Ranch of Walden, Colorado, and the Grand Champion Fleece (right) came from a Corriedale ram of the Bonvue Ranch at Golden, Colorado.—Brett Gray Photos

## Sheep Awards at National Western Stock Show

WITH the new Denver Coliseum dedicated the preceding evening, the 46th National Western Stock Show opened January 11, 1952 in its new setting, and when the week closed on the 19th, General Manager John T. Caine, III, had reason to be proud of the show's high achievements.

The top awards in the sheep division are shown below:

**COLUMBIAS:** Champion ram and champion ewe, Pine Tree Ranch, Gillette, Wyoming. Reserve champion ram and reserve champion ewe, Robert J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado.

**CORRIEDALES:** Champion ram and champion ewe, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming. Reserve champion ram, Waters Bros., Center, Colorado. Reserve champion ewe, C. R. Sanderson, Monte Vista, Colorado.

**HAMPSHIRE:** Champion ram, Robert H. Macy, Center, Colorado. Reserve champion ram, Earl Hyde, Ault, Colorado. Champion ewe, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming. Reserve champion ewe, Colorado A. & M. College, Ft. Collins, Colorado.

**RAMBOUILLETS:** All awards, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

**SOUTHDOWNS:** Champion ram, reserve champion ram and champion ewe, Hillstead Farm, Denver, Colorado. Reserve champion ewe, R. B. Broad, Ft. Collins, Colorado.

**SUFFOLKS:** Champion ram and champion ewe, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming. Reserve champion ram and reserve champion ewe, C. R. Sanderson and Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado.

### CARLOAD SHEEP AWARDS

Champion carload (deck 50 Montdales) E. H. Mattingly, St. Louis, Missouri; sold at \$31.25 per hundred.

Reserve champion carload (Deck 50), Junior Lamb Feeders of Colorado, Grand Junction, Colorado; sold at \$33.25 per hundred.



Grand champion Hampshire wether lamb at the 1951 Chicago International, bred and shown by the University of Kentucky. Shepherd Harold Barber (shown) said it was one of the finest Hampshire wethers he had ever seen in the United States or England.

—American Hampshire Sheep Assn. Photo

Champion truckload (25 head), Eugene Doversberger, Brighton, Colorado; sold at \$35 per hundred.

Reserve champion truckload (25 head), Pat and Donna Hoff, Ft. Collins, Colorado; sold at \$23 per hundred.

### CHAMPION FAT WETHERS

Champion fat wether, grand champion fat wether of show, champion pen of three fat wethers of show (all Southdowns), University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming. Champion wether brought \$2.05 per pound in the sale.

Reserve champion fat wether and reserve grand champion fat wether of show, Hillstead Farm, Denver, Colorado, (Southdown); sold at \$1.10 per pound.

Reserve champion pen of three fat wethers of show, Severa Wilford, Cotati, California.

### WOOL SHOW

In the wool show, the awards were as follows:

Champion territory fleece: Y. U. Ranch, R. R. Rodgeron, Walden, Colorado.

Champion Texas and New Mexico type fleece: Charles Hammond, El Paso, Texas.

Champion farm flock fleece: Jerry King, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Grand champion fleece: First place, Bonvue Ranch, Golden, Colorado.

Best exhibit of fleeces by an individual: Y. U. Ranch, Walden, Colorado.

W. C. Osborn Trophy: Y. U. Ranch, Monte Blevins, Walden, Colorado.

Colorado Wool Marketing Association trophy: B. M. Medlin, Tatum, New Mexico.

In the College Wool Judging Contest, Colorado A & M College took first place, with A. Denham of their team making the highest individual score.



"Kennecott's Ambassador" poses for the cameraman with Welby Aagard, Vice President of the Utah Association during 1951 and Mrs. Sterling M. Ercanbrack, retiring President of the Utah Auxiliary. The "Ambassador" is one of the openfaced Rambouillet rams to be used in the breed improvement project made possible by the Utah Copper Division of the Kennecott Copper Corporation. W. O. Collard of Huntsville, Utah, won the \$50 defense bond for the ram's name.—Salt Lake Tribune Photo

## Utah's 45th Annual Meeting

**K**ENNECOTT'S Ambassador" was "honored" guest at the 45th annual convention of the Utah Wool Growers Association in Salt Lake City, January 22-23, 1952. Well groomed and be-ribboned as any "ambassador" should be, this openfaced Rambouillet ram took in his stride the homage paid him as he stood in his pen in the lobby of the Hotel Utah. But he showed a streak of temperament, we understand, when he appeared on television the evening of January 22nd. As his name indicates, the ram is one of several purchased from the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho by the Utah State Agricultural College for its openfaced Rambouillet improvement project, made possible by a \$25,000 grant of the Utah Copper Division of the Kennecott Copper Corporation.

Present project plans, as reported to the Utah convention by James A. Bennett of the Utah College, include two experimental flocks, one to be kept at the Snow College in Ephraim and the other at Logan.

"We are very happy," Mr. Bennett said, "in the cooperation of producers in the State. They have allowed us to go into

their flocks and pick the ewes we want and have sold them to us at less than half their value. Not all of the Rambouillet breeders are convinced of the successful outcome of the project but they are willing to cooperate."

Results of experiments conducted at the Dubois station show that the openfaced Rambouillet ewe is a better mother; better forager; she can obtain more choice feed and doesn't become afraid of objects she cannot see. What is more to the point, she will also wean about ten pounds more lamb per year than a wool-blind ewe or one whose face is only partially covered. From their experimental flocks the Utah State Agricultural College, Mr. Bennett reported, hopes they can produce an openfaced Rambouillet that will, in addition to the above benefits, also have just as high fleece weight, length of staple and density and excellent body conformation as are found in the Utah Rambouillets today or perhaps better.

If, from this experiment, the college can produce this type of sheep and it is as good as they think it will be, then, Mr. Bennett declared, it is their plan to distribute the openfaced sheep as they be-

come available first to the purebred breeders and then to commercial breeders.

President Don Clyde, who was re-elected to serve for the 15th consecutive year as head of the Utah Wool Growers Association, presided during the convention sessions, which drew in, from all sections of the State, around 1200 sheepmen and their wives.

"Today we are facing many problems," President Clyde said in making his very comprehensive report. "We are worried about the price of wool; we do not know what our lambs are going to bring; we have labor troubles and we have weather troubles. The thing that worries me most, however, is the administration of the forest grazing land in the State of Utah and our relations with the Forest Service." Mr. Clyde feared that the men now administering the forest grazing lands were going to make the grazing industry an extinct one. "When you reduce a man's permit 40 to 60 percent," he said, "you put him out of business. They claim they are not going to put livestock off the ranges but when such cuts are made, only a token operation is left." He hoped that better relations could be secured with the administrators of the Forest Service grazing.

National Association President W. H. Steiwer went over the important phases of the 1952 Platform and Program of the National Association, adopted at Portland in December, and briefly outlined present plans for making the program effective.

Auxiliary work and plans were covered by Mrs. Sterling M. Ercanbrack of Provo, Utah, State Auxiliary president during the past two years. Secretary James A. Hooper briefly outlined the plan which, if successful, will provide an opportunity to obtain sheepherders from various foreign countries where individual operators desire them.

Other speakers included Dr. H. E. Kemper, Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Dr. Ernest E. Wilkinson, president of the Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah, who presented in an eloquent and logical manner, some thought-provoking facts in an address entitled "Free Enterprise in Agriculture and Livestock"; Mr. Jerry Sotola of Armour and Company gave his talk on "Sheep the World Over," which has now become a classic.

Utah's veteran M. C., E. J. Kirkham, conducted community singing and among the excellent musical talent taking part in the convention program was the Bear River High School Choir from Tremonton, Utah, under the direction of G. E. Jorgensen.

As stated above, Mr. Clyde heads the Utah Association for the 15th consecutive year. J. R. Broadbent of Salt Lake City, recently president of the Imperial Valley Lamb Feeders Association, but who has now taken over the sheep operations of his father, Sylvester Broadbent, was elected vice president, succeeding Welby Aagard of Fountain Green, and Mr. Hooper, recently elected second vice president of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, continues as secretary of the association.

All available space on the mezzanine floor in addition to the Lafayette and Junior ballrooms was used to take care of the large crowd of growers, their wives and friends, at the dinner-dance on the 22nd. The Auxiliary also had several very special social affairs which will be covered in the Auxiliary section next month. Mrs. M. V. Hatch of Panguitch is the new Auxiliary president.

Action taken by the Utah Association is summarized as follows:

#### GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Opposed any form of price controls.

Unalterably opposed reciprocal trade agreements and demanded the American market for American production.

Favored an adequate tariff to protect the American way of life.

Opposed the Family Farm Policy Review as a means of establishing the Brannan Plan, to which they reaffirmed opposition; stated that farm policies should be left to the farmers and not to Agricultural Department employees.

Reaffirmed their request for a reduced national budget.

Asked that their congressional delegation be apprized of the increase in the Federal budget over the last 10 years and requested to remedy such extravagances.

Recommended that consideration be given to a resolution, already approved by 26 States, which would place a ceiling on Federal taxation.

Asked for constant vigilance against the infestation of foot-and-mouth disease.

Commended the work of the Joint Mexico-United States Commission on foot-and-mouth disease; recommended that work be continued until the disease has been eradicated.

Commended the Utah State Agricultural Commission for their constant vigilance in the control of scabies and requested continuation of their efforts.

Recommended that the officials of the association extend every effort in supplying information on sheep labor.

Recommended that the association cooperate with the California Range Association in supplying herders and camp movers.

Requested the association officers to lend support for legislation to relieve the labor situation as it affects the sheep industry.

Commended association officials in their cooperation with Kennecott Copper Corporation through the facilities of the Utah State Agricultural College for the improvement of the Rambouillet sheep and the development of better flocks.

Reaffirmed a recommendation of 2 cents per head assessment for dues until some

other plan may be adopted; recommended a year of continued study of an alternate plan for the collection of dues.

Recommended to the next session of the State legislature that appropriation be made to provide for a special research and field man in the Department of Veterinary Service at the Utah State Agricultural College for the purpose of combating livestock diseases.

Commended the Utah State Agricultural College Department of Animal Husbandry for their excellent services in the past.

Recommended that an invitation be extended to all organizations, branches and phases of agriculture, including livestock, within the state of Utah to provide a committee to improve the industry's public relations.

Commended the National Wool Growers Association for their work, and recommended acceptance of the resolutions adopted at their Portland convention.

Commended the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and the American Meat Institute for their work in 1951 in promoting meat.

Expressed appreciation to the local press and the various radio stations for the publi-

city given and the interest taken in the wool growing industry.

Extended appreciation for the work of association officers.

#### GRAZING CODE

(Resolution presented by Committees on General Resolutions, Public Lands, and National Forests.)

Recommended that the National Wool Growers Association and the American National Cattlemen's Association jointly appoint a committee to meet with top-level members of the Government agencies controlling grazing.

(Resolutions presented by Public Lands and National Forest Committees)

Endorsed the work of the Stockmen's Grazing Committee and expressed sincere appreciation for their untiring service.

Recommended that the proposal of the Stockmen's Grazing Committee be submitted to the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association and to the executive committees of the State associations for their approval and that the National Wool



J. R. Broadbent, Salt Lake City, new Vice President of the Utah Association (left) and Don Clyde of Provo and Heber City, elected president for the 15th consecutive time.

—Salt Lake Tribune Photo



Growers Association then decide in cooperation with the American National Cattlemen's Association when to introduce the proposal as a bill in the National Congress for enactment.

Extended appreciation to the State Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau Federation for support given at their recent conventions on the uniform grazing act.

(Resolution presented by Committee on National Forests.)

Requested officers to cooperate with the National Wool Growers Association in the securing of legislation which will give grazing on the national forests a basic law under which to operate, said law to be as simple as possible and particularly contain:

Continuity or perpetuity for grazing.  
Favorable contractual relations.  
The negotiability of permits.  
Reasonable grazing fees.  
Arbitration or Advisory Boards independent of the service.

#### PUBLIC LANDS

Recommended cooperation between the users of public lands and the agency involved, to promote range improvements.

Commended the efforts of the Bureau of Land Management to control the spread of Halogeton.

Requested that an appropriation of \$500,000 be made available by the Congress of the United States for the experiment stations of the agricultural colleges in the States where Halogeton is now found, to be used in the study of this problem.

Commended Congress for the passage of H. R. 5215 which appropriated 2 million dollars to the Bureau of Land Management for Halogeton control and eradication.

Recommended that the Bureau of Land Management cooperate fully with all livestock associations concerned with the Halogeton problem and State or Federal agencies which can give valuable help in setting up the most effective program to handle this poisonous plant.

Commended the appointment of the association's Halogeton Committee and urged that committee to exert every effort to see that the money appropriated for the control and eradication of Halogeton be used to the best advantage.

Commended the State Land Board and the Governor for continuation of program in leasing State lands, and urged that wool growers cooperate in this program.

Urged the State Land Board, when sales of State land are made, to make them on a carrying capacity basis and not on a competitive basis, giving adjacent permit holders the preference.

Advised the State Land Board to include a stipulation in every lease that when a Federal permit is transferred the State land lease follow the Federal transfer.

Suggested that association officials make a thorough study of State land policies and report any improvements that can be made.

Commended the Fish and Game Department for their cooperation in game control on Federal ranges.

Urged the Bureau of Land Management to be more diligent in preventing the trespassing by livestock on neighboring individual or group allotments, but urged that in no instances should reductions in permits or any other severe penalty be invoked against the offender before full consideration has been given the case by the local advisory board.

Recommended that the Bureau of Land Management make their State Advisory Council active so that the grazing problems of the various districts may be brought to their attention.



The people who make the Utah Association office tick: Left to right, Secretary James A. Hooper, Alberta Hunt and Larry Memmott. —NWGA Photo

#### NATIONAL FORESTS

Demanded an intelligent management of the national forests in the State of Utah through range improvements.

Requested that the regional officers of the U. S. Forest Service contact their personnel in the interest of closer cooperation, especially as it pertains to management of the range.

Requested that a fair basis and intelligent plan be developed, including a careful inspection of the range by qualified persons, where segregation of stock now in common use range is contemplated.

Urged the U. S. Forest Service officials to enforce their requirement of "range readiness" before allowing any spring utilization by livestock.

Urged intelligent regulation of late grazing on common use range.

Insisted on intelligent management and regulation of big game animals on forests and further insisted that the big game management is as necessary as that of domestic livestock.

Recommended that all local forest associations organized for the benefit of sheep permittees maintain their present status.

#### BIG GAME

Expressed appreciation for the cooperation and aid given by sportsmen and Federal agencies in solving game management problem and solicited their continued help on a program to reduce game numbers to range carrying capacity.

Reaffirmed their confidence in the Utah State Board of Big Game Control and called attention to the fact that a half million deer is far too many for both the summer and winter range.

Asked the Game Control Board to consider the position of private land owners in determining the game population.

Solicited cooperation of hunters in the matter of respect for the rights of the private land owner and the prevention of vandalism.

#### PREDATORY ANIMALS

Commended to the National Wool Growers Association a uniform act for all Western States in line with the Utah Predatory Animal and Bounty Control Act which has proved so effective in Utah.

Recommended the continuation of the efforts of the Predatory Animal Committee in the management of predators; also the continuance of the bounty on coyotes and bob-

(Continued on page 47)



Over a thousand wool growers and their friends attended Utah's 45th annual. Left are shown part of those attending the opening session. The Bear River High School Choir (right), under the direction of G. E. Jorgensen, was a highlight of the Utah meeting. Nick Chournos, prominent breeder of Tremonton, financed the trip for the group.—NWGA Photos

# this month's Quiz

**"What Are You Doing to Increase the Pounds of Lamb Per Ewe?"**

**F**OR forty-seven years I have been engaged in sheep raising here in Arizona. Our lambs are born on our foothills and semi-desert range in February and trail north to summer range in Coconino National Forest near Flagstaff. They go to market right off the range in late June or early July and all I have ever known to do about more pounds of lamb per ewe is to pray for rain for the good old range. If rains are too scarce we use shelled corn to help the ewes to keep in good condition for lambing and only in extremity come into pasture for lambing.

This year—thank God—Arizona ranges are getting rain, wonderful rain, the best in years.

*Hattie Lockett  
Lockett Sheep Co.  
Phoenix, Arizona*

**T**O increase the pounds of lamb produced per ewe, in our outfit, has been a long-term effort, and necessarily so, for it can't be done in one or two years. We have recognized three factors that react on one another affecting production:

1—Livestock: Here we have tried to select the type of ewe that seemed to do the best under our particular conditions. To achieve this, although we are primarily fat-lamb producers, we felt it necessary to raise our own replacements. Procuring bucks from the California Ram Sale, where rigid sifting has steadily improved quality over the years, has been a big help. We have bred the top end of our ewe band for our replacements and culled heavily. We try to run all ewes with twin lambs in separate bands, and give them a little of the best feed and attention.

2—The Range: We have tried to use the range from 75 to 85 percent of capacity and to increase the pounds of meat produced per acre by more and better placed fences, more water development, the introduction of better grass types, the application of fertilizer on irrigated pastures, and the cutting of hay on the summer range to be fed out in the fields during the summer when the quality of our annual grasses, if left standing, would be poor.

3—Physical Factors: Here we would list rainfall and temperature, which vary considerably from year to year, which directly

affect production, and over which we have no control. Hence our only recourse is to vary management practices to meet the particular year's conditions.

While a little progress has been made over the years, much more remains to be done in the years to come.

*J. Kenneth Sexton  
Stone Valley Ranch  
Willows, California*

**T**O increase the pounds of lamb per ewe we have been following this program:

First, we select the breed of sheep that will best meet the physical conditions of the country on which we range our sheep. Second, we select ewes or ewe lambs on the basis of size, conformation and for quality wool production. Third, we breed our ewes to rams that will produce the kind of lambs that will do the best under our range conditions. Fourth, we cull our ewes for sterility, and on the basis of constitution, milk production, percentage and quality of lambs produced. Fifth, we give our ewes a supplemental balanced feed before lambing to grow out the unborn lambs and provide the ewes with a milk supply for the lambs when born. This program is carried out on a strictly range management basis.

*A. T. Spencer  
Winters, California*

**S**OME fifteen years ago our fat lambs were weighing 82 pounds with an overall average of 75 or 76 pounds. Desirous of increasing the pounds of lamb per ewe, I felt it could be done only by: (1) improving the quality of the ewe herd as well as of the sires; (2) providing an abundant year-around feed and water supply.

With these needs in mind I used the best rams obtainable and endeavored to secure a high-quality ewe. About five or six years ago it became difficult to buy the type of ewe I desired, so I decided I must raise my own replacements. For this purpose I purchased the highest-quality Columbia rams obtainable for use with selected fine and half-blood woolled ewes of good body conformation.

About January 1st I start feeding high protein pellets, one-fourth pound per

ewe, and continue until shearing time or as long as they will eat them. In addition about March 1st, I start feeding alfalfa pellets, one-fourth pound per ewe. I have found that the alfalfa pellets satisfy the spring craving for green feed. This keeps the ewes quiet and contented. With this practice, the lambs come strong, and the ewes are in good condition, thus giving the lambs a fine start. The ewe and lamb then have fresh feed each day until shipping time. This has been accomplished by securing additional acreage and by the better utilization of the range through the practice of good sound conservation measures such as water development and re-seeding.

The past season my lambs, born in May, were shipped to and weighed in Denver on September 25th. Though they suffered a very severe shrink, they made an overall average of 87 pounds. The ones sorted as fats weighed 96.5 pounds.

Incidentally, these replacement ewes that I have raised are shearing three pounds more wool than the ones that I had previously purchased.

*Ralph R. Reeve  
Hamilton, Colorado*

**S**UMMARIZED in a simple short statement, the proper way to produce more lamb per ewe, as I see it, is to provide ample feed and water for the sheep, both ewes and rams, for the entire 12 months of each year. If this is not done the grower cannot get the proper results. The ewes will not be in shape to mother the lambs properly, neither will they produce the number of twins necessary for high production.

Also, both rams and ewes must be in a thriving condition in their mating period. Proper handling on the lambing ground could contribute materially to the number of lambs saved during the lambing period.

In other words, the sheep business, if successful, must be an everyday business supported by constant, proper care.

*R. H. Pitchforth  
Craig, Colorado*

**I**N order to increase pounds of lamb per ewe we are wintering replacement ewe lambs, of our own raising, on wheat pasture in eastern Colorado rather than on the range. Our object is, of course, to raise and run a larger and better ewe.

*John T. Noonan  
Kremmling, Colorado*

**P**ROBABLY the biggest single thing that has contributed to our raising more pounds of lamb per ewe has been the developing of our high mountain irrigated pastures. We have seeded them to clovers and some grasses. We turn our "feeder" lambs on these pastures after shipping the "fats" and they make remarkable gains. We have been able to ship them later off the pastures as fat lambs.

Of course the constant war on predators decreases our loss, which in effect increases our number of pounds of lamb at shipping time. The same is true in using modern drugs for the various ailments of sheep. We have more lambs alive at shipping time. Most of the operators in our country are using a larger ewe. She raises a larger lamb on the average, giving us more pounds. The big sturdy rams we are now using, of course, are helping us.

*John H. Breckenridge  
Twin Falls, Idaho*

**K**EEPING new born lambs alive through the injection of 5 percent dextrose in a normal saline solution in the pocket under the lamb's left shoulder has proved a great boon in our operations.

This solution is the same used in hospitals after an operation; in fact, that is where I got my idea. I use 10 cc's per pound of lamb or 60 to 70 cc's to a six-pound lamb.

We know that all mammals do not have their full flow of milk until after 72 hours. This is the time to go through your shed with a helper who picks up the weak lamb and holds it for you to feed—30 seconds per lamb and the ewe never misses it. Usually only one feeding is required but the lamb's bleating may be used as a guide as to the necessity for further feeding. And that is all you are doing is feeding food in salt water.

It saves orphan lambs. Give it to the bummer lamb that always appears in those pens of twins a week or less old and in 30 minutes he cares not which is his mother; he fills up on milk and you will see him at shipping time.

This saline solution dries up dysentery also. I have not had white scours so don't know whether it would be effective there, but scours caused by an upset stomach will



"Man of the Year in Livestock," G. N. (Norm) Winder of Craig, Colorado receiving his "Oscar" from Editor Willard Simms of the Record Stockman at the National Western Stock Show, January 13, 1952. Past President Winder is the first primary sheepman to receive this award. Charles Redd of LaSal, Utah, was previously honored but he also runs cattle.

be cleaned up in two feedings.

I had a blacksmith make a movable stand that sets on top of gates or pen panels. Using it, two men can go through the sheds and outside pens injecting any lambs that need the treatment. Two men can easily feed 100 lambs an hour.

You will need an automatic 10 cc steel syringe which repeats the dose as you wish—seven pushes equals 70 cc's—and a No. 19 veterinary needle. You can purchase this equipment from any surgical house. I buy the dextrose in case lots to get a hospital rate. I keep the unused portion in an old ice box with an incandescent bulb wired in so the solution is kept at around 94 degrees and goes into the flesh with ease to the lamb and does not freeze. We have enough lambs that when I open a 1000 cc bottle it is fed with the same needle. When the needles accumulate they are sterilized on a hot plate in boiling water in a surgical steel container.

This, as you will note, is a simple operation and can be handled with little difficulty. However, if you have any doubts about the procedure, you should consult a veterinarian.

I also feed the rams vitamin E in cubes before bucking time. In the lamb creep feed I put in 30 grams of aureomycin to

a ton of feed. This is discontinued before the lamb becomes 42 days old as at that time it becomes a ruminant and as such develops its own antibiotic.

These three things make for larger lambings, that is, more pounds of lamb per ewe.

*Robert M. Naylor  
Emmett, Idaho*

**T**O obtain more pounds of lamb per ewe we must either deliver heavier lambs or deliver more lambs per ewe. Inasmuch as fall weights do not vary greatly from year to year in this area, we are working toward more lambs delivered per ewe.

To get more pounds of lamb, we have changed from a straight Rambouillet breed to crossing Rambouillet ewes with Targhee rams. This seems to produce heavier lambs and also gives us an openfaced, well-wooled replacement ewe lamb. We purchase the best rams available. Before turning them with the ewes, they are fed a pellet containing Vitamin A and wheat germ oil for two weeks. The rams are split in two bunches and half run with the ewes for 4 days, then the band is brought in and the other half run for 4 days. This is a departure from the regular procedure in this area but seems to work o.k. and has the advantage of not having to bring the sheep



in every night to change rams.

Good winter care of the ewes is also important. We flush for two weeks with the same pellet used for the rams. These pellets are fed all through the breeding season and after that we feed a 20 percent pellet throughout the winter and into green grass. This is in addition to hay and the occasional grazing on the hills. We believe a well-wintered ewe will produce more lamb. All poor-producing ewes are culled at lambing time, i.e., those with poor udders, no milk, large teats, etc., are marked by cropping both ears. These, along with those with spoiled bags developed during the summer, are disposed of each fall.

From lambing to delivery time is perhaps the most important season. We keep the ewes and lambs on the best range available—the larger band containing the oldest lambs and the singles go on the forest and the smaller band containing mostly twins are on private range. We believe small bands are important. The twin band is very loosely herded and left on a different bedground most every night. The herder leaves them where night overtakes him and goes back the next morning to start out again. This is similar to fenced pastures but it can only be done due to the absence of coyotes during the past few years. This lack of coyotes has been a big help in producing more lambs.

This system worked well last year when we delivered 112 percent in contrast to the usual 90 to 95 percent. We delivered 87.3 pounds of May 1 lambs per ewe at delivery time.

What to do to improve this further? Our biggest loss is from late May and early June storms after the lambs are out on the spring range. We hope to cut down this loss by providing more sheds on the spring range. It would, of course, help a lot if the weather bureau could more accurately predict these lamb-killing storms.

Lastly, while we as managers of sheep operations like to take credit for a good year, unless capable and efficient lambing help and herders are provided the lamb crop always suffers. To them is due much of the credit for a big lamb crop.

A. C. Grande, Jr.  
Grande Ranch Co.  
Lennep, Montana

**T**HE key to more pounds of lamb per ewe is good breeding stock. The buck and the ewe should be of the best blood obtainable. Next in importance is good feed; the ewe should be well grown out. We use corn or barley with cubes and some minerals to accomplish this. Good help

and grazing on good mountain range finish the job.

Donald Cameron  
Cunningham Sheep Co.  
Pendleton, Oregon

**W**E have our entire grazing area under woven wire fences with no sheepherders. The ewes winter well and are shorn the last of March just before lambing, which is in April. We have been turning off lambs weighing from 80 to 85 pounds by September 1st with a 100 percent crop or better. I think this is pretty good for a dry country. I give a lot of the credit to the fencing as the ewes run on their own. They are not molested except for checking bags.

John Widdoss  
Belle Fourche, S. D.

**I** have found that I can increase the pounds of lamb per ewe, if I have my ewes in good condition when they lamb. They then give birth to real husky lambs and give plenty of milk to keep them growing after birth. I have found that supplemental feeding give the ewes this necessary boost.

During lambing and on the range after lambing I have found it profitable and economical to haul water to the herd. This eliminates travel to and from water, adds weight to the lambs and saves the range.

M. V. Hatch  
Panguitch, Utah

**T**HE first thing of course is the selection of good breeding stock. The large openfaced ram is the one we want and try to acquire. If the sheep are not wool-blind, they will be thriftier, less nervous and grow better. This characteristic is receiving considerably more attention as evidenced by the cooperation with the Kennecott Copper Corporation.

We try to keep our sheep in good thrifty condition, particularly just prior to and during the breeding season and in the weeks just before lambing. We always use supplemental feed with some of the sheep during the winter months and if the situation requires we may feed them all. You can't raise many or good lambs with "poor" sheep.

We endeavor to exert ourselves just a little more during the lambing season than at any other time in caring for our herd. The entire year's efforts may be nullified and profits lost by carelessness during these weeks.

Finally we try to have our ranges in such condition and our sheep herded in such a manner that the lambs are able to put on maximum gains.

Wilford J. Wintch  
Manti, Utah

**A** long essay could be written about what we are doing to increase the pounds of lamb per ewe but I have boiled it down to the following synopsis:

For lambing we feed plenty of pea ensilage to our ewes as well as molasses and grain cubes. We like the use of pea ensilage for its protein, carotene vitamin A content, which keeps the ewes healthy and increases milk. Then we are planning on getting on the ranges at the best time possible this year. Our plans also include creep feeding our early lambs.

You have to have big ewes to raise big lambs, either whitefaced or blackfaced lambs. The constant factor we keep in mind in breeding is that "like begets like." We are selecting from our own breeding flocks each year our largest whitefaced ewe lambs to save over for our breeding bands. We raise five different breeds of registered sheep, and so can get the best selections of rams, either Romney, Corriedale, or Rambouillet, for crossbreeding to get whitefaced lambs that will grow into large ewes. We like to raise medium-wooled ewes, as we believe they produce a bigger percentage of lambs and grow more light-shrinking wool than the fine-wools, although we do run several bands of Rambouillets. (We recognize the high value of the fine-wooled breed in its longevity and herding qualities.)

In all our sheep, we breed to eliminate wool blindness, and have this problem pretty well licked. The United States Department of Agriculture has shown that, on the average, an openfaced ewe will wean 11 pounds more of lamb than a wool-blind ewe.

We are willing to pay the price for a good stud or range ram if he is one that will improve size and raise the quality of the flock. Incidentally, by this selection, we are at the same time increasing the pounds of wool per ewe. Larger ewes and rams also produce the quicker maturing, mottled-faced lambs.

H. Stanley Coffin, President  
Coffin Brothers  
Yakima, Washington

**T**HE first thing I do is try to select the largest, growthiest ewe lambs for replacements in my breeding herd. If ewes are sorted for size and conformation when they are yearlings as well as at weaning time, you should soon be able to increase the size of your ewes. My ewes usually weigh between 160 and 165 pounds at shipping time in the fall after they have raised a lamb crop. Of course the selection of bucks is as important as the selection of ewes. I always consider size as well as wool in the selection of bucks for my breeding herd.

You have to take good care of the ewes during the last half of the gestation period if you wish to get strong lambs and save as many twins as possible. I usually stay on the open range till about two weeks before lambing if the weather will permit. We shed lamb, starting around the fifteenth of March. We start feeding concentrates to the ewes on the range sometime in December and we usually feed one third of a pound or more per ewe per day. The amount of concentrate feed depends upon the weather and the condition of the range, which varies from year to year. The main thing is to try and keep the ewe herd in good strong condition.

We shear about March first on the ranch. We have had practically no loss from shearing at this time of the year, as the weather we have then is usually dry and cold. If you have some shelter where they can get out of any cold winds which might come up, the ewes will be all right. We continue to feed them about the same amount of concentrate even though we are feeding them all of the hay they can eat. If we have it available, we feed two or three pounds of corn ensilage per head per day during lambing.

After the ewes are lambed out, we keep those with twins together and the ewes with singles together. We keep the ewes with twin lambs in as small a bunch as possible as long as we can, feeding them two pounds of oats per head per day. The ewes with singles are fed one pound of oats per head per day.

The ewes with single lambs usually go on the open range around the middle of April. The twin ewes do not usually go on the range till around the first of May. I am developing some irrigated pastures on which I hope to be able to run the ewes with twin lambs for a week or ten days before I go on the range. This should help take care of the period when the ewes get tired of hay and the grass still is not too good in the hills.

We keep the twin lambs separate from

the singles for the first month on the range. We usually throw the tail end singles in with the twins and make up a herd of around 550 head, which we run separately for the first month.

We save all of the twin lambs we can. We use twin lambs which are several days old for grafts. That is, when we need a graft, we pick one off a ewe who shows she will not raise two lambs, because of lack of milk, or when one lamb is getting ahead of the other. We have less trouble grafting these older lambs than we do the green lambs.

We usually market between 105 and 120 percent based on our shearing tally taken two weeks before lambing. Last year I had 118 percent at market time, with an average weight of 89 pounds per lamb the first week in September.

It seems to me the two main factors for a heavy lamb and a good percentage are selection of breeding herd and feeding. Of course care of the ewe and lamb after lambing is important. Good flock management also enters into the picture and a good herder may make quite a difference in the weight and the percentage of lamb crop.

All of the above information is probably no more than any good sheepman already knows and practices.

Howard Flitner  
Greybull, Wyoming

## **ECP, New Sex Hormone**

**ECP**, the new sex hormone manufactured by Upjohn Company of Kalamazoo, Michigan, is being heralded as the answer to breeding troubles. Tested at 33 colleges and State experiment stations and by 36 practicing veterinarians during the past two years, it shows promise in making breeders of sterile dairy and beef cows and in bringing ewes in heat at any time.

ECP is also proving helpful in the breeding of hogs, horses and fur bearing animals.

The new hormone goes on sale March 1st but, we understand, only to veterinarians, as its successful use requires knowledge of the animal's physical condition and all other factors involved.

## **Higher Hay Yields**

**P**OSSIBILITIES for bigger yields of more nutritious hay from irrigated mountain meadows of the West are indicated in results of the first year of a series of extensive experiments under way at Gunnison, Colorado, in which the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Colorado A. & M. College are cooperating with local ranchers and business men.

On well-drained meadowland where effects of irrigation, fertilization, soil management, and time of harvest on production and quality of forage from native grasses are being studied, yields under the best combination of practices during the first year were 2 tons per acre more than from areas untreated. Over 100 percent increase in yield of hay was obtained from additions of nitrogen fertilizer. The addition of lime caused a significant increase in yield on one meadow where the soil was acid.

The investigators point out that there are more than a half million acres of high meadows in Colorado alone and many more thousands in other Western States. Mountain meadow hay is worth about \$20 to \$40 a ton, depending on economic conditions. A value of \$25 a ton is considered conservative. A yield increase of 2 tons per acre with a fertilizer cost of about \$20 an acre would leave \$30 an acre added profit. Under farm conditions, however, the increase might average no more than \$15 an acre. Even so, the possibilities for increased returns to ranchers from their mountain meadows, as indicated in the Gunnison tests, are high.

In addition to the actual tonnage increase possible from the meadows, there also is an increase in quality of hay produced where fertilization and other improved practices are followed. Early cutting, for example, boosted the protein content of hay from the meadows and gave higher cattle gains than cuttings made four or five weeks later.

Department of Agriculture agencies cooperating in the tests are the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering and the Soil Conservation Service. Ranchers of the area and businessmen of Gunnison have formed the Gunnison County Feeding Research Corporation to carry on feeding tests in connection with the hay production studies.

—A USDA Release

# from State Presidents



**DAVID LITTLE**  
President  
Idaho Wool Growers  
Association  
January 25, 1952

At one time ambition used to be rewarded; now it is punished with high taxes. It isn't a very popular subject, but more of us should become vocal about taxation.

Present high taxation is destroying the incentive to produce. Of even graver danger is the extraction, by taxation, of earnings of persons and industries, leaving nothing with which to support them during needy periods or for expansion and exploration. America was built on aggressive actions that developed our economy, and earnings provided that capital.

Every known method of bookkeeping, and some unheard of, are used by sheepmen. Each has his own type of operation; naturally a system that fits one does not fit another. Then, too, individuals desire certain specific information so keep their records accordingly. Probably the greater number use either the cash or inventory basis in making tax returns.

Whether the corporation or partnership method has advantages or disadvantages depends on income and, again, the operation. I use the partnership method but am now investigating to see if there could be any advantage of a corporation form of operation.

—David Little



**RUSSELL D. BROWN**  
President  
Washington Wool Growers  
Association  
January 25, 1952

WE all have probably read in the last year or so forecasts to the effect that livestock population has risen till it nearly balances feed supplies. I have been one who doubted this forecast, but now I am wondering if it might not be so. Feed is in very tight supply here in the State of Washington as, I understand, it is throughout the western livestock States. If this is

true, it should bring home to everyone the importance of utilizing to better advantage the forage on range areas, both private and public. It should bring home to everyone the difficulty of operating when the products you produce are under Federal price ceilings while the costs that go into producing are not. In our case there is no ceiling on grain and hay yet one on lambs and wool.

This is the time of year when a lot of us go to the bank and borrow money to pay our income taxes. It becomes very evident, too, that expansion becomes more difficult in direct ratio to the increase in taxation. Money for expansion, for most of us at least, comes from but one source, profits. When these profits are dried up by taxation, expansion becomes more difficult if not almost impossible. Speaking of taxes and discussing them with neighbor stockmen, I am surprised at how differently they are handled. Some use the cash basis, some inventory; some are set up as a corporation and some as a partnership. I guess there isn't too much difference, because no matter what method you use, you always end up with too many taxes and no way to dodge them.

—Russell Brown



**GERALD E. STANFIELD**  
President  
Oregon Wool Growers  
Association  
January 29, 1952

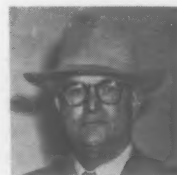
THE President's Message to Congress asking for an eighty-five-billion dollar expenditure appropriation for the coming fiscal year, must give us pause to think. Where are these huge amounts of money to come from? At the present taxable turnover with our present assessments, we can expect to collect 71 billions. This is 14 billion short of the President's request.

The President states that the closing of tax evasion loop-holes can collect some of this. Yet knowing that Congress passed legislation last year to close all these loop-holes and that the Collectors of Internal Revenue are exerting strenuous efforts to collect from all evaders who fail to make tax returns and to collect from improper returns filed, there will be little if any in-

crease. The expense of these additional collections will probably amount to as much as the amounts collected. This being true, there can be but one method, that is, increasing taxes. If taxes are not increased and appropriations are made, it means deficit spending and increasing the present National Debt. This can only lead to greater inflation.

When we analyze the present National Debt and our Federal spending, taken into conjunction with local Government requirements, we should give careful thought as to how much debt we can have and still maintain our economy. Dr. Nourse, who resigned from the President's Economic Advisory Council, and Marriner Eccles, who was for many years Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, also resigned, have both stated that our economy cannot stand greater tax burdens, nor can we have a greater Federal debt above the present debt allowable by law, without breaking our economy and reverting to an Executive Dictatorship. Both advised a cut in either our expenditures for national requirements or foreign aid programs.

I again say, the time has come when the taxpayers must exert every bit of strength they have to stop this Federal spending program or face the alternate of losing our free-enterprise system, our freedom and our liberty, and succumb to a socialistic state with an administrative dictator.



**E. R. MARVEL**  
President  
Nevada Wool Growers  
Association  
January 26, 1952

I AM inclined to believe that the majority of Nevada sheepmen use the inventory basis in making income tax returns, having changed over in recent years from the cash basis.

Nevada range conditions are generally very good and the outlook for summer forage likewise is good in view of the satisfactory precipitation to date. No material change is anticipated in Nevada's sheep population. There are increasing indications of more young farm workers being drafted.





**HAROLD JOSENDAL**  
President  
Wyoming Wool Growers  
Association  
January 24, 1952

**T**HIS being the month that most sheepmen are paying their income tax it is an appropriate time to give some thought to the problem of taxation. The present system of Federal taxation, it seems to me, prevents new entries into the range sheep business. A large capital outlay is necessary for even the smallest economic unit of a range sheep operation. We do not see how it would be possible for a young man starting on a shoestring under the present system of taxation to ever repay the principal of a loan. The Federal "take" is so high as to discourage any new entries into the business.

For the same reason it is very difficult for anyone already in the business to expand his outfit. If the grower now in business wishes to expand his outfit through a program of range improvement, he does have some tax advantage, providing his income continues high enough throughout the period of depreciation to permit him to take advantage of the depreciation of those capital improvements. However, he is gambling with the tax collector that prices and weather conditions will continue throughout the period of depreciation favorable enough to permit him to depreciate fully the improvements. If weather conditions or prices are such that he does not make a profit during those years he loses his depreciation allowance for those years while the Government has already gained the tax for the year in which he made a profit and was able to invest in the capital improvements.

Perhaps the worst feature of the Government taxation policy as it pertains to our industry is the effect on consumer income. Normally, we know that the consumer spends from five to six percent of his income on meat and about ten percent of his income on clothing. With an increasing amount of the consumer income going to taxes we have a fear that the consumer is simply going to be unable to purchase his usual amount of the necessities of life and his standard of living will drop and in turn the demand for our products will lessen.

The question has been asked whether wool growers in our area use a cash or inventory basis in making their tax return and the answer is that nearly all of them use the inventory basis. A number have

changed from a cash to an inventory basis at a very considerable cost to themselves but have felt that the change was worthwhile.

The question has also been asked as to the relative advantages of a corporation or partnership from the tax standpoint. We believe that from the point of income tax only that the partnership is the more desirable. However, the majority of our sheep outfits in Wyoming are organized as corporations. Largely at the insistence of the Forest Service these corporations were organized many years ago to comply with forest regulations. It might also be added that the corporation form of organization is more advantageous in the event of an estate, in that it provides the continuity of an outfit as a working unit.

While on this subject of taxation we should certainly mention the splendid work done by the National Live Stock Tax Committee during the past several years in securing definite fair and reasonable rulings from the Internal Revenue Department on the conduct of the livestock business. The committee is to be particularly congratulated for their work in securing an amendment to 117(j) on the Capital Gains Provision during the last session of Congress. This gives us in the livestock business equal treatment with other industry. It is well to note that the saving in tax for 1951 alone in many outfits by the use of the pro-

vision will be sufficient to pay our dues to our association for a number of years.



**DAN MCINTYRE**  
President  
Colorado Wool Growers  
Association  
January 26, 1952

**T**HIS is the time of year when we are all afflicted with taxitis which in turn gives us a hangover from which there is no ready recovery before we are again hit by the powers that be.

Just how far we can go in raising taxes without breaking down the whole economy of a great country, I do not know but I am sure we are on the edge—a fine edge—which if we slide over it, will mean real Government controls, socialization and the chance for those so minded to try to put over their ideas of a welfare state.

There are plenty of men with ability who dare not expand or build due to taxation penalties. Any young fellow today wishing to start with borrowed capital is certainly up against it and is being doubly penalized.

We all know there is only one cure—for Government (both local and national) to cut all unnecessary spending and that can't be asking too much of the boys.

The sheepman is one of the few independent groups left to fight Government controls, subsidies and any kind of a planned state in the making. So as a group and individually let us do all we can to stop such spending and get some sane thinking in the driver's seat.

Our Secretary, Brett Gray, recently attended a County Assessors' Association meeting in Colorado Springs and his report is of such interest, I think, that I am adding it to my statement. \* Brett says:

"Among the many things they discussed and made recommendations on to the Colorado Tax Commission was that of livestock valuations. After almost six years of study and basic work, Colorado is this year instituting a reappraisal program on all real property in the State. This program was started and carried out because investigation showed a terrific lack of uniformity in assessment valuations, both between counties and within counties.

"For example, a house that would cost \$15,000 to build today, might be assessed at \$3,000 in one county, at \$6,000 in another and at \$9,000 in another. Obviously, this would make little difference on county taxes as it would be adjusted by

### **JAMES LAIDLAW MEMORIAL TROPHY**

Tribute in the form of a trophy at the International Live Stock Exposition is being paid to the memory of the late James Laidlaw, prominent Suffolk and Panama breeder of Muldoon, Idaho, by an anonymous friend. The 1951 official catalog of the International carried this statement:

#### **"THE JAMES LAIDLAW MEMORIAL TROPHY**

"This trophy, given by a friend in memory of the late James Laidlaw, is offered through the National Suffolk Sheep Association on the best pen of three Suffolk ram lambs shown at the International Live Stock Exposition. The trophy is to be won three times in succession before becoming the permanent property of the exhibitor."



"THEY USE TO TELL ME IN SCHOOL THAT THIS IS THE RICHEST GOVERNMENT IN THE WORLD --- NOW I KNOW WHY!"

—National Wool Grower

the levy within the county; however, some 7 or 8 percent of the total levy in the county goes to the State for its expenditure; thus, the man in one county who was paying on his house with a \$9,000 valuation would be carrying 200 percent more taxes than the man whose house was valued at \$3,000.

"Adjustments in real estate and personal property, as made by the Tax Commission and the Reappraisal Section, appear to be raising the assessed valuations in about 70 percent of the cases and frequently as much as 70-80 percent. This, of course, is being handled also by a bill now in our State Legislature which prohibits total taxes in dollars from increasing more than 5 percent from one year to the next.

"It did, however, demand that certain changes be made in the valuation of livestock. In 1950, our old ewes were practically all thrown into the category of stock sheep and their valuation was raised from \$3.05 per head to \$6.15. These valuations are changing again from \$6.40 in 1951 on stock sheep to \$8 per head in 1952.

"The Tax Commission continually reiterates the point that mill levies will be reduced sufficiently to avoid an increase in taxes and I, personally, am inclined to go along with them for at least one year so that we can see what the actual effect is going to be.

"Be that as it may, the fact remains that it is going to scare some of the boys rather badly. Our assessment rolls showed an increase between 1950 and 1951 in sheep population of .0011 percent and I think anyone will agree that taxes play a large part in such a transition. In Lincoln County, where my father and I used to operate, the 1942 assessment was on 32,000 head

of sheep. In 1950, only 8 years later, they assessed 6,700 head.

"I think we need to look very carefully not only at the havoc that is being wrought by our national taxes, which are approaching the point of confiscation, but also we need to look at our local taxes. During the next year, I intend, if possible in the Colorado Wool Growers office, to make a rather close study of our State tax structure, so that our sheepmen will know more accurately what is happening to them through the tax burden. I believe we all realize how near we are to the point of diminishing returns and it is frightening to think how easily some of our sheepmen could become so disgusted with fighting to keep their heads above water, that they would just fold up and sell their outfit.

"If I were a politician, intent upon gaining a national office in this year's election, I don't think that I would need to go further than the tax picture to find my campaign platform."

## Krilium, New Soil Maker

THE Division of Soil Management and Irrigation at USDA's Plant Industry Station makes this statement about krilium:

This soil conditioner has received a great deal of publicity by the press and by radio since a preliminary announcement regarding it was made in Philadelphia, December 29, 1951.

Krilium is a nearly white powder that can transform tight, gummy clays into friable materials of crumb-like structure, similar to good garden soils.

Krilium is one of a family of chemicals developed by the Monsanto Chemical

Company at Dayton, Ohio.

During the growing season, 1951, experiments were conducted by this Bureau on saline and alkaline soils in California with respect to their reclamation and crop production. Favorable results were obtained. Other experiments at our field stations included work in Alabama, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The work of the season is not yet fully evaluated, but the material has been shown to produce definite improvement in the physical character of heavy clay soils, thereby encouraging greater root development. It is thought that better aeration is one of the beneficial effects.

Krilium is expected to sell at a price of around \$2.00 per pound when it comes on the market about 1953. The price indicated means that economic uses of krilium are limited, at least at this time.

Rates of application range from about 400 pounds to 2,000 pounds per acre when incorporated in soil to a 6-inch depth. Perhaps 1,000 pounds will constitute a representative rate when the material is uniformly incorporated with soil. The possibilities of widespread agricultural use, therefore, do not seem large.

Attention is called, however, to a number of specialized agricultural uses for which the material should be suited, such as economic-preparation of potting soils, the green house production of flowers and vegetables, the home flower and vegetable garden located on heavy, hard-to-work soil, and possibly certain market garden areas where specialty crops are grown. Another field of possible economic utilization includes the stabilization of soil on road cuts and similar engineering uses.

—USDA Farm Letter

## John A. Hill Memorial

THE invaluable services to agriculture of the late Dean John A. Hill of the University of Wyoming are being memorialized in the form of a scholarship.

The wool industry in particular is grateful to "the Dean" for his sound thinking, ready and willing advice and help, the first thoroughly practical range sheep culling program and the training of many of today's leading wool technicians. Dean Hill worked constantly and effectively for the improvement of the sheep industry.

This memory is being perpetuated by an endowment fund, from which the income will annually be awarded to a worthy student (he may come from any State or Nation) enrolled in the College of Agriculture at the University of Wyoming.

Contributions may be assigned to the Hill Memorial Scholarship Fund, c/o Dean H. M. Briggs, College of Agriculture, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

Send this coupon with your check to the above address.

## Rollbacked Wool Ceiling Prices

WE just had time to include a bare announcement of the rollback in wool ceiling prices in our last issue. Here is some more information about them.

The rollback ceiling prices become effective April 8, 1952. They represent the "lowest level which could practicably be established under the amended Defense Production Act."

The schedule of prices for greasy shorn wool and greasy pulled wool is set up below on a clean basis. The current ceilings have been added by us.

These are the prices "for delivery ex-dock port of entry or at the seller's warehouse." They include "all commissions, duties and other charges." If the wool is of foreign origin, the grease price per pound is "to be computed on the basis of American yield."

Discounts are to be made for inferior wool. They are as shown in the table:

For scoured wool the following premiums may be added:

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| (1) Pulled wools scoured in the U. S. A.....  | 8 cents.  |
| (2) Pulled wools scoured abroad .....   | 3 cents.  |
| (3) Domestic shorn wools scoured in the U.S.A.....                                  | 15 cents. |
| (4) Foreign shorn wools scoured in the U.S.A.....                                   | 10 cents. |
| (5) Foreign shorn wools scoured abroad .....  | 3 cents.  |
| (6) Foreign wools, shorn or pulled, carbonized, neutralized and dusted abroad ..... | 10 cents. |

Ceilings on raw alpaca and mohair and on wool tops and noils were also reduced.

The order covering these rollbacks is Revision 1 of Ceiling Price Regulation 35. It was signed by Michael V. DiSalle, Director of Price Stabilization on January 9, 1952.

## New Ceilings on Futures

EFFECTIVE also on April 8, 1952 are rollbacked ceiling prices on wool and wool top futures. The ceiling on grease wool futures will be \$2.66 per pound as against the current one of \$3.22. The new ceiling on wool top futures is \$3.37 per pound compared with \$3.895. These changes were made by Amendment 2 to Ceiling Price Regulation 20, signed by M. V. DiSalle on January 9, 1952.

## SCHEDULE A — GREASY SHORN AND GREASY PULLED WOOLST

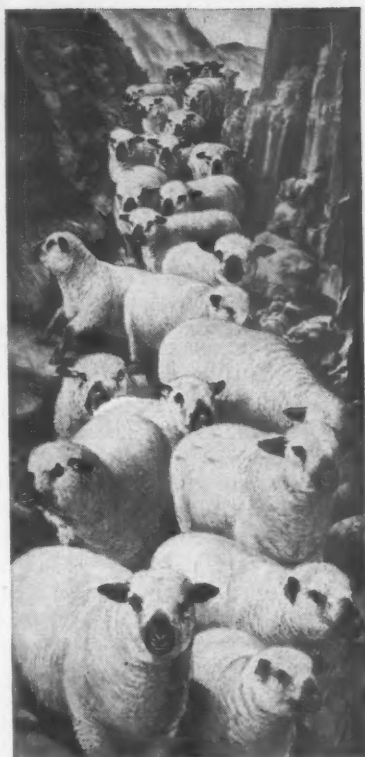
| Grade and Length                        | Clean Basis Price (per pound) | Current Ceilings |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Apparel wool:                           |                               |                  |
| 70s warp .....                          | \$2.92                        | \$3.65           |
| 70s average .....                       | 2.77                          | 3.46             |
| 70s French .....                        | 2.71                          | 3.39             |
| 70s and above, 1½ inches and under..... | 2.68                          | 3.35             |
| 64s warp .....                          | 2.79                          | 3.46             |
| 64s average .....                       | 2.66                          | 3.35             |
| 64s French .....                        | 2.60                          | 3.33             |
| 64s short, 1½ inches and under .....    | 2.50                          | 3.23             |
| 62s warp .....                          | 2.66                          | 3.39             |
| 62s average .....                       | 2.61                          | 3.32             |
| 60s warp .....                          | 2.66                          | 3.35             |
| 60s average .....                       | 2.56                          | 3.29             |
| 60s 1½ inches and under .....           | 2.29                          | 3.03             |
| 58s warp .....                          | 2.46                          | 3.23             |
| 58s average .....                       | 2.41                          | 3.16             |
| 58s 2 inches and under .....            | 2.18                          | 2.91             |
| 56s warp .....                          | 2.29                          | 3.03             |
| 56s knitting .....                      | 2.26                          | 3.00             |
| 56s 2 inches and under .....            | 2.09                          | 2.80             |
| 50s warp .....                          | 2.20                          | 2.94             |
| 50s knitting .....                      | 2.18                          | 2.91             |
| 50s 2 inches and under .....            | 1.92                          | 2.64             |
| 46s average .....                       | 1.90                          | 2.61             |
| 46s and below, 2 inches and under.....  | 1.83                          | 2.42             |
| Britch .....                            | 1.80                          | 2.36             |
| 44s average .....                       | 1.79                          | 2.19             |
| 44s 2d .....                            | 1.79                          | 2.19             |
| 40s average .....                       | 1.72                          | 2.10             |
| 40s 2d .....                            | 1.72                          | 2.10             |
| 36/40s average .....                    | 1.72                          | 2.10             |
| 36/40s 2d .....                         | 1.72                          | 2.10             |

## DISCOUNTS ON INFERIOR WOOLS

- |  |             |   |
|--|-------------|---|
| (1) Slightly stained wools .....   | 2 percent.  |   |
| (2) Yellow or heavily stained wools..  | 5 percent.  |   |
| (3) Seedy or burry wools which in accordance with established trade practice do not require carbonizing. |             | After adjustment for color, where necessary, in accordance with (1) and (2) above, 3 percent.   |
| (4) Seedy or burry wools which in accordance with established trade practice require carbonizing.        |             | After adjustment for color, where necessary, in accordance with (1) and (2), above, 10 percent: <i>Provided</i> , that where such wools are sold in a carbonized state, the actual carbonizing charges plus an allowance for actual shrinkage may be added to the ceiling price so long as such charges and shrinkage allowance are separately set forth in the invoice or similar document delivered to the purchaser. |
| (5) Black or grey wools .....  | 20 percent. |   |
| (6) Dead wools .....   | 25 percent. |   |
| (7) Karakul wools .....  | 40 percent. |   |
| (8) Wools tied with sisal or loose-spun jute twine.  | 10 percent. |   |
| (9) Improved Navajo wool .....   | 5 percent.  |   |
| (10) Unimproved Navajo wool.....   | 10 percent. |   |
| (11) Pulled shank wool .....   | 33 percent. |   |
| (12) Light paint wool .....  | 7 percent.  |   |
| (13) Heavy paint wool .....  | 20 percent. |   |



# Five Reasons Why You Need



Give protection against 3 killer diseases, Blackleg, Malignant Edema and Shipping Fever by vaccination with CLOSTRIDIUM CHAUVEI-SEPTICUS PASTEURILLA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) TRI-BAC\* Lederle.

Animals vaccinated with HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) Lederle quickly develop long-lasting protection against shipping pneumonia. In blackleg territory, animals may be vaccinated with BLACKLEG-HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) B.H.\* BACTERIN Lederle. A single injection of this new two-purpose bacterin gives dependable protection to sheep against both blackleg and hemorrhagic septicemia. These products should be used in accordance with instructions in package literature.

# Sulmet\*

SULFAMETHAZINE

*Lederle*

## It Controls

- (1) Bacillary Enteritis; (2) Coccidiosis;
- (3) Foot Rot; (4) Mastitis; and
- (5) Shipping Pneumonia

Sheep suffering from bacillary enteritis, coccidiosis, foot rot, mastitis (blue bag) or shipping pneumonia usually show marked improvement within 24 hours after a single dose of SULMET Sulfamethazine Lederle. Prompt treatment when symptoms appear stops infection quickly.

The rapid action of this effective drug usually not only brings sheep back to normal quickly without weight losses but also saves the time and labor involved in treating animals during long periods of sickness.

There are 6 dosage forms of SULMET Sulfamethazine: POWDER, TABLETS, OBLETS\*, TINTED EMULSION (for pink eye bacterial infections), SOLUTION 12.5% (may be used as a drench) and INJECTABLE SOLUTION (available on the prescription of a veterinarian). Nine-gram OBLETS have been designed especially for adult sheep. Read carefully the circular enclosed in the package for *best results* in the use of this product.

Your veterinarian is your dependable ally in the constant war against disease. Consult him for the most effective management practices and disease-control procedures to meet your individual needs.

Literature gladly sent upon request.

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Animal Industry Section

## LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

30 Rockefeller Plaza

AMERICAN *Cyanamid* COMPANY

New York 20, N. Y.



Clip this coupon and send to us at the address above for your  
FREE COPY of "COMMON DISEASES OF LIVESTOCK."

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

My Dealer's Name is \_\_\_\_\_ Town \_\_\_\_\_

# Domestic Wool Market at a Standstill

THE table shown below gives the domestic wool quotations on the open market at Boston and also those for spot foreign wools for the week ending January 25, 1952. With the exception of three types of Australian wools, all of the prices are estimated, no sales reported. These figures will probably give you the best idea of current market values.

The sale of one carload of Texas fall wool was reported during the week of January 25th at 71.5 cents f.o.b.; estimated to cost \$1.72, clean basis, Boston. Considerable Texas mohair was sold that week also. The adult hair moved at \$1.10 to \$1.115 and the kid at \$1.35 to \$1.365.

The Market News Service of the Production and Marketing Administration, in its release of January 18, 1952 from San Francisco, said: "In the intermountain area only a few small lots of wool were reported moving from 60 to 75 cents per pound in the grease." However, Salt Lake wool firms, who cover the West very thoroughly, had not heard of such sales.

Were it not for the fact that part of the 1951 clip is still in growers' hands, little activity would be expected in western wools during January. Last year, of course, the major portion of the clip for the year was already under contract at this time.

The Boston market for the week ending January 25th was "practically at a standstill," according to the Market News put out by the Livestock Branch of the P. & M. A. Activity during the month was largely confined to scoured woolen wools and noils, although some worsted types were purchased in small quantities early in the month. The demand for woolen wools comes through military orders and the lack of demand for worsteds indicates the slow trade in civilian apparel goods.

Civilian purchases, it is pointed out, may have been retarded by saving to meet income taxes, to pay on television sets or automobiles or other durable goods. But clothes are an essential for peace as well as war periods, so eventually people will buy clothes again.

While some of the lag in civilian purchases may be in the women's end of the business, most of it is attributed to the men's wear division. F. E. Ackerman, president of the Wool Bureau, Inc., believes that sales of men's apparel are declining because "it is apparent that the lines of demarcation between dress, street and casual clothes and sportswear are being rapidly erased with a consequent decline

in the standard of dress."

So to remedy the situation the Wool Bureau has initiated "The Right Clothes at the Right Time" movement. The motion picture industry has endorsed the plan and adopted the theme and key men's wear industry groups, both in the East and West, are joining in the nationwide program of education and merchandising.

The results of this program, if successful, are pointed out by these statements from Mr. Ackerman: "Men today purchase

an average of less than one-half of a suit of clothes annually. If this purchase was to be increased to one-half of a suit a year, markets for textiles, including linings, interlinings, etc., would increase by 20 million yards or 20 percent above the present output. The increase would mean from four to five million additional units in men's suits. The additional purchases of shirts, neckties, etc. would also increase the textile yardage." This is excellent promotion with a real merchandising value.

## DOMESTIC WOOL AND MOHAIR QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON

Week Ending January 25, 1952

### TERRITORY WOOLS

| GRADED:                       | Clean Basis Prices |    | GREASE EQUIVALENT BASED UPON ARBITRARY SHRINK-AGE PERCENTAGES (1) |    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|----|---|----|
|                               |                    | %  |   | %  |
| *Fine Combing (Staple)        | \$1.75-1.80        | 54 | \$ .80-.83  | 59 |
| *Fine French Combing          | 1.65-1.75          | 55 | .74-.79   | 60 |
| *Fine Clothing                | 1.45-1.55          | 56 | .64-.68   | 61 |
| *1/2 Blood Combing (Staple)   | 1.60-1.65          | 51 | .78-.81   | 54 |
| *1/2 Blood French Combing     | 1.60-1.70          | 52 | .77-.82   | 55 |
| *1/2 Blood Clothing           | 1.25-1.35          | 53 | .59-.63   | 56 |
| *3/8 Blood Combing            | 1.40-1.50          | 48 | .73-.78   | 51 |
| *3/8 Blood Clothing           | 1.15-1.25          | 49 | .59-.64   | 52 |
| *1/4 Blood Combing            | 1.30-1.40          | 46 | .70-.76   | 48 |
| *Low 1/4 Blood                | 1.20-1.30          | 41 | .71-.77   | 43 |
| *Common and Braid             | 1.15-1.25          | 40 | .69-.75   | 42 |
| ORIGINAL BAGS:                |                    |    |   |    |
| *Fine Staple and Good Fr. Cb. | \$1.70-1.80        | 57 | \$ .73-.77  | 59 |
| *Fine Ave. Fr. Combing        | 1.60-1.70          | 60 | .64-.68   | 63 |
| *Fine Short Fr. & Clothing    | 1.40-1.50          | 63 | .52-.56   | 65 |

### FINE TEXAS WOOLS

|                                  |             |    |            |    |            |    |            |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|
| *Gd. Fr. Comb. & Staple (12-mos) | \$1.80-1.85 | 54 | \$ .82-.85 | 58 | \$ .76-.78 | 62 | \$ .68-.70 |
| *Ave. to Gd. Fr. Comb. (12-mos)  | 1.70-1.75   | 55 | .76-.79    | 59 | .70-.72    | 63 | .67-.68    |
| *Ave. to Sh. Fr. Cbg. (12-mos)   | 1.60-1.65   | 56 | .70-.74    | 60 | .64-.66    | 64 | .58-.59    |
| *Eight Months Wool               | 1.50-1.55   | 55 | .67-.70    | 58 | .63-.65    | 61 | .58-.60    |
| *Fall Wool                       | 1.40-1.45   | 56 | .61-.64    | 60 | .56-.58    | 64 | .50-.52    |

### QUOTATIONS ON SPOT FOREIGN WOOLS

| AUSTRALIAN CLEAN BASIS (IN BOND) (2) |             | SOUTH AMERICAN PRICES (IN BOND) (2) |             |                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------|
| AMERICAN YIELD                       |             | MONTEVIDEO SUPER WOOL               |             |                      |        |
| *64s, 70s, Warp & 1.2, Warp.....     | \$1.75-1.80 | Grease Basis                        | Clean Basis | Average Scoured Wool |        |
| *64s, 70s, Good Topmaking.....       | 1.70-1.75   |                                     |             |                      |        |
| *64s, Combing.....                   | 1.60-1.70   |                                     |             |                      |        |
| *58s, 60s Combing.....               | 1.50-1.60   |                                     |             |                      |        |
| SCOURED PULLED WOOLS                 |             |                                     |             |                      |        |
| *70s.....2" & Longer                 | \$1.70-1.80 | *58s, 60s.....                      | \$ .85-.90  | \$1.41-1.50          | \$1.50 |
| *64s, 70s.....1½" & "                | 1.60-1.70   | * 1s, 56s.....                      | .85-.90     | 1.35-1.43            | 1.35   |
| *60s, 64s.....1½" & "                | 1.40-1.45   | * 2s, 50s.....                      | .85-.90     | 1.27-1.34            | 1.20   |
| *60s.....1½" & "                     | 1.35-1.40   | * 3s, 46s, 48s.....                 | .55-.65     | .77-.92              | 1.10   |
| 58s, 60s.....2" & "                  | 1.30-1.35   | * 4s, 44s.....                      | .55-.65     | .77-.92              | 1.00   |
| 56s, 58s.....2" & "                  | 1.15-1.25   | * 5s, 40s.....                      | .55-.65     | .75-.89              | .90    |
| 56s.....2" & "                       | 1.05-1.15   |                                     |             |                      |        |
| *50s, 56s.....2" & "                 | 1.00-1.10   |                                     |             |                      |        |
| 44s, 50s.....4" & "                  | .90-1.00    |                                     |             |                      |        |
| 36s, 44s.....4" & "                  | .80-.90     |                                     |             |                      |        |
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\* Estimated price, no sale reported.

- (1) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages representative of light, average and heavy shrinking wools of the different length groups quoted. (Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.)
- (2) Grease wools finer than 44s grade are dutiable at 25 1/2 cents per pound; finer than 40s but not finer than 44s, 17 cents, and not finer than 40s, 13 cents. Scoured wools finer than 44s are dutiable at 27 3/4 cents per clean pound. Finer than 40s, but not finer than 44s, 20 cents and not finer than 40s, 16 cents.

The fact that the reopening of auctions at Sydney, Australia on January 7th was at prices lower than those prevailing in the December close was discouraging to all branches of the wool business. There was a price easing with some fluctuation during the first two weeks, but the week beginning January 31st brought a better tone at the auctions despite unusually large offerings. Wool prices, though lower at the opening of the week advanced 5 percent at the close. The New Zealand market was also firmer. Competition was good with Great Britain and United States parties participating actively. An interesting turn in the demand factor is that the United States is reported as being one of the big purchasers of coarser wools in New Zealand recently.

Due to reduction, estimated at 160,000 bales, in the available wool supplies in Australia, a readjustment is being made of the wool selling schedule, both as to dates and amounts.

Considerable concern is felt over the large accumulation of South American wools and the results if they should be dumped without regard to the ability of the market to absorb them. Owners of wool in Montevideo and Argentine are holding for higher levels than the U. S. wool trade believes practicable under present conditions.

An opinion from the Sydney wool broking firm of Winchcombe and Carson, received on January 20th from San Francisco from Norman McRae, press attache of the Australian Consulate General, is of interest. "There is no reason for great optimism about future rates, but no development has occurred calling for pessimism," the firm states. "Consumption and supplies are related to a degree which should produce moderate confidence. In the United States and Europe the quantity of raw wool used has been less than in 1950, but the amount of raw material available for purchase has shown a reduction because of the disappearance of Joint Organization stocks. Consumption has risen in Japan and Germany, and that increase has partially offset the decline experienced elsewhere. It is considered that during 1952 Japan may require 600,000 bales of wool from British Dominion countries and South America. If that total materializes, Japan's need will be near the totals of 20 years ago."

The Commercial Bulletin of January 26, 1952 also makes this fairly optimistic statement: "A critical stage is evidently at hand, not without its encouragement this week. Even dealers who look for a sharp-

ly competitive year are finding reports from manufacturers of inquiry for goods that may betoken a better situation on the horizon. The position in this regard is indicated to be more favorable than that abroad since the lag last year in the United States was ahead of that in other countries."

## Australian Sheep Notes

January 17, 1952

**D**URING the last few months, there has been a steady indication that woolled breeds of sheep are losing favor slightly to types which produce fat lambs. This was furthered lately by the importation of another Hampshire Downs breed stud from England. Many people here do not like the Hampshire Down, Suffolk and Shropshire, because of their black tips. But if they produce good lambs, they will find a valuable place in Australia.

Wool prices firmed during December-January sales, and sellers are quite optimistic that present values will hold until the end of the selling season. A clip from Yass, New South Wales, made to \$2.00 a pound (greasy) at Sydney sales. Despite these good prices and good yields of wool with Tasmanian Merinos averaging up to 13½ pounds a fleece, it looks as if Australia will receive about 680,000,000 dollars less for wool this year, than last season. Average prices have fallen from \$340 a bale (about 300 pounds) to \$220.

This means that the country's oversea

trade balance will suffer severely, and is causing a lot of worry at Canberra — the Federal capital. On the other hand, it will curtail internal spending and moderate inflationary trends to contribute towards a more stable economy.

Sheepmen will suffer most individually, by having to pay last year's big income tax assessments, with lower returns this year. Many have appealed to the Federal Treasurer for relief. Some assessments are higher than this year's earnings.

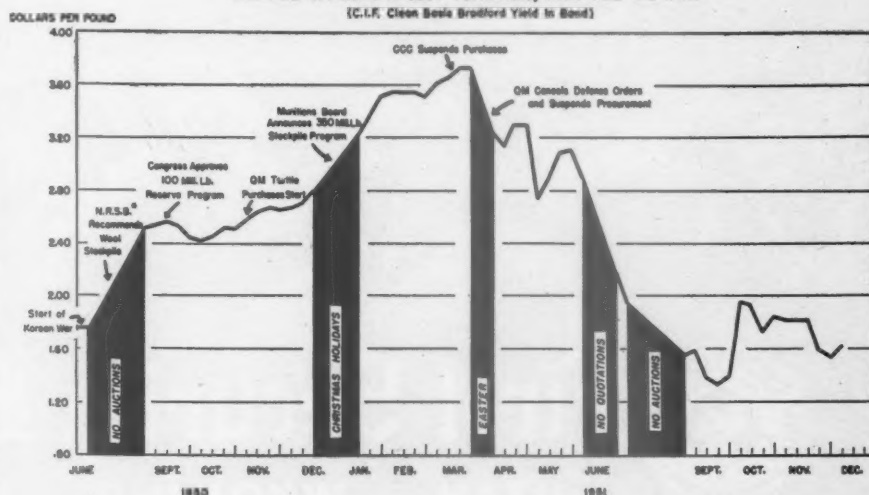
We think Russia has bought quite a lot of our wool this year, with not much of it being consigned directly to USSR. Nearly 18,500 bales have gone to Poland, and a lot more could reach Russia via Continental ports or Japan instead of the usual Soviet destinations on the Black Sea and Pacific coasts.

There is a feeling here now that the synthetic fiber will not be so much a competitor to wool, as one complementary to our product. Let's hope it works out that way to the benefit of all.

The great drought in Queensland has been relieved partially by beneficial rains. Sheepmen and cattle owners have been able to save many of their dying flocks and herds. But conditions are still serious over large tracts of Northern Territory where graziers are suffering heavy losses. Mr. Claude Golde of Horseshoe Bend in that area says even camels could not travel south of Alice Springs where only 1½ inches of rain have fallen in 12 months.

We are continuing our great war against pests. New South Wales Graziers' Asso-

**WOOL PRICES AT AUSTRALIAN AUCTIONS**  
AVERAGE WEEKLY QUOTATIONS OF TYPE 62-64's,  
AVERAGE SPINNERS & BEST TOPMAKING, WARP AND 1/2 WARP  
(C.I.F. Clean Sewa Bradford Yield in Hand)



© National Resources Security Board  
SOURCE: KENNETH W. HARRISON CO.

PREPARED BY THE WOOL BUREAU, INC. 2/51



ciation has urged the Government to drop poison baits from airplanes onto dingoes (wild dogs) which have maimed or killed thousands of sheep and calves in the last year. Sir Albert Lind, Victoria's Lands' Minister, has announced an attack on rabbit burrows with bulldozers, rippers and other mechanical equipment.

Maybe you think I emphasize the rabbit danger too much. Well, look at it this way: The amount of food eaten by rabbits in Australia would fatten all of America's sheep comfortably.

Myxomatosis, the rabbit killing virus disease, is still well in the news. It is working too well now. It has attacked rabbits being used by the Walter and Eliza Hall in its research against human diseases. These rabbits are now being immunized against myxomatosis. The disease is working so well in some districts that rabbits are falling over dead in water channels and polluting township water supplies. This has happened at Bendigo—one of Victoria's biggest towns.

At Quantong, Victoria, the dead rabbits are attracting crows which are destroying orchardists' fruit which they eat as "desert" after their meaty feed of rabbit. We thought first that mosquitoes were the only carriers of the disease from rabbit to rab-



"I DON'T SAY MY SHEEP ARE BETTER THAN YOURS JUST TO MAKE YOU MAD--IT JUST HAPPENS THAT I'M A VERY GOOD JUDGE OF SHEEP!"

—National Wool Grower

bit. But we know now that sandflies are doing the job quite well in desert regions.

We hope to carry an extra 300,000 sheep on 547,000 acres of Victoria's most desolate country which scientists are transforming to productivity by adding small amounts of zinc, copper and cobalt whose lack has kept the area barren for centuries. Two hundred families will settle this 90 miles long "Big Desert."

There's going to be lots of fun at the annual conference of the Australian Workers' Union at Mackay, Queensland, when delegates discuss a motion to ban women cooks in shearing sheds. The motion declares "women have a bad effect on the social life in shearing sheds, and have a disturbing effect generally." On the same agenda paper is a request for employment of trained nurses in shearing sheds.

Manufacturers of rubber rings for castrating and tailing lambs have been in trouble because the rings injure wool manufacturing machinery badly if they escape sorters' inspection. But the trouble is being overcome by use of red and green rings to replace the original cream-colored ones.

When shearer Jack Bourke heard his father was ill the other day, he hired a Puss Moth airplane to fly 500 miles to the sick bedside. A few years ago shearers would not have had enough money to do that sort of thing.

Latest prices at Melbourne's stock market (wholesale) are — Sheep: Prime wethers, 10 cents a pound; heavy, 9 cents; 2-tooth, to 12 cents; light ewes, to 8½ cents; heavy, to 6½ cents. Lambs: Prime light, to 19 cents; heavy, to 15 cents.

—Colin Webb

## BANKING BASED ON THE WOOLGROWER'S NEEDS

Here in the heart of the nation's sheep raising states you will find 45 banking offices in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming . . all bearing the brand of First Security . . all staffed with officers and personnel trained to serve the needs of the stockmen. You can bank on First Security for all your financial needs.



# First Security Banks

UTAH WYOMING IDAHO

# January's Lamb Market

## LAMB MARKET BREAKS SEVERELY

Fat lamb prices, which showed a downward trend during most of January, declined sharply at some markets during the closing days of the month. Slaughter lamb prices at Denver on January 31st were \$1 to \$2 below prices of the previous week. Numerous loads were forwarded unsold during the last week of January for want of satisfactory bids. At Omaha and Chicago slaughter lambs also hit new lows for the last 13 to 14 months. Fat lambs under 112 pounds on January 31st were selling on the markets mostly at \$27 and \$28.75 with heavier weights \$26 to \$27. Factors in the market break were reported to be the heavier-than-normal supply of fed lambs now moving to market, the sluggish dressed lamb outlet and especially the very dull trade on heavy carcass lambs.

**DEMAND** and prices showed some improvement the first week of January on slaughter lambs, yearlings, ewes and feeder lambs. However, following the first week prices started a downward trend which continued into the fourth week of the month, when some markets again showed a little "life." Price improvement was spotty the fourth week, however, and some markets continued to register declines. Lower trends on carcass lambs at wholesale meat centers were considered one factor in January's declining prices. Another factor was the packinghouse labor situation, marked by a series of work interruptions. Of course, the continued dull wool market and the consequently lower value of pelts have not assisted lamb prices. Pelts have been selling around \$4 as compared to as much as \$14 a year ago.

Good to prime woolled slaughter lambs sold on public markets during January mostly in a \$27 to \$31.75 price range. One lot of 106-pound lambs did reach \$32 at Omaha the first week of January. Heavier weight lambs (110 to 130 pounds) were discounted from 50 cents to \$4 under lighter weight lambs.

Utility and good woolled slaughter lambs sold all the way from \$20 to \$30.50, with culls at \$15 to \$25.

Good to prime lambs with No. 1 pelts

( $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 inch wool growth as compared to a full woolled pelt of over 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches) sold during January from \$27 to \$31.

The market on utility to choice yearling wethers during January ranged from \$21.50 to \$25.

Good and choice slaughter ewes brought \$13 to \$15.50, while cull and utility kinds cleared during January at \$9 to \$14.

Good and choice feeding and shearing lambs sold during the month from \$25 to \$30.75. Mixed fat and feeder lambs, weighing 94 to 106 pounds, sold from \$27.75 to \$30. Aged slaughter bucks sold at \$7 to \$10.50 while buck lambs brought \$20 to \$25.

## COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

### California and Arizona:

Fed, old-crop lambs with full No. 1 pelts were moving out of the Imperial and Salt River valleys and Blythe, California, areas during January at \$29 f.o.b. feeding area and with a 4 percent shrink. Some lambs in the Blythe area on the same basis brought \$29.50 and \$30. Up to January 25th around 7000 head had moved from these areas into the West Coast region for slaughter. Desert conditions in Arizona were reported to be the best in ten years for sheep grazing.

### Washington:

Several loads of around 100- and 108-pound fed shorn lambs with No. 1 pelts sold in the main Washington feedlot areas the latter part of January at \$28.50 for West Coast outlets. Four hundred head of around 80-pound woolled feeder lambs brought \$29.

### Montana:

Several strings of weighty shearing lambs were reported sold in the eastern part of Montana for immediate delivery at \$25 to \$27. One lot weighing around 115 pounds sold at \$25, expected to shear ten pounds of wool, with lighter weights, 105 to 110 pounds, at \$26 and \$27.

### Western Kansas:

Around 1000 lambs carrying some fats, expected to weigh around 98 pounds, sold for delivery to a feedlot at \$29.25.

### Southern Utah:

Between 20 and 25 carloads mixed whiteface and blackface slaughter lambs were sold early in January at \$27 to \$27.50 and scattered loads were sold later in the month at \$28 to \$28.50. Most of these lambs went to California packers.

—E. E. Marsh

## Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

|   | 1951          | 1950          |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Total U. S. Inspected                     |               |               |
| Slaughter, First Eleven Months.....       | 10,055,693    | 11,739,343    |
| Week Ended .....                          | Jan. 19, 1952 | Jan. 20, 1951 |
| Slaughter at 32 Centers .....             | 188,931       | 205,450       |
| Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):     |               |               |
| Choice and Prime .....                    | \$30.22       | \$34.86       |
| Good and Choice .....                     | 28.80         | 33.40         |
| New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices: |               |               |
| Prime, 40-50 pounds .....                 | 62.19         | 54.05         |
| Choice, 40-50 pounds .....                | 62.19         | 52.95         |
| Good, All Weights .....                   | 55.90         | 51.00         |

## Federally Inspected Slaughter—December

|                       | 1951      | 1950      |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cattle .....          | 997,579   | 1,109,693 |
| Calves .....          | 344,389   | 445,262   |
| Hogs .....            | 6,911,901 | 6,777,201 |
| Sheep and Lambs ..... | 809,537   | 918,074   |

# The Auxiliaries

EAT LAMB

WEAR WOOL...FOR HEALTH • BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE

## 1952 State Contest Prizes

### "MAKE IT YOURSELF WITH WOOL" HOME SEWING CONTEST

THE F. W. Woolworth Company will sponsor transportation for each Junior and Senior State Champion to the National Fashion Show in Chicago through their district offices in San Francisco, Denver, Minneapolis and St. Louis.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company will provide two portable Singer Sewing Machines as prizes in each State contest.

John Walther Fabrics, Inc., will present one John Walther fabric length in each State.

Botany Mills, Inc., will present one "Botany" Brand fabric length in each State.

I. A. Wyner & Company will present one Wyner worsted-wool Jersey fabric length in each State.

The Hand Weaver and Craftsman magazine will present one \$50 U. S. Defense Bond in each State contest for the best garment hand-loomed and made by a contestant. Contestants entering this category must personally hand-weave all fabric in the garments they enter. Three one-year subscriptions to The Hand Weaver and Craftsman will be awarded to runner-ups in each State.

Other State awards of cash, U. S. Defense bonds and valuable merchandise will be announced by Women's Auxiliary or other sponsoring groups in each of the participating States.

### Grand Prize for Best Garment in All Divisions of Senior Class

\$300 scholarship by Forstmann Woolen Company

### Grand Prize for Best Garment in All Divisions of Junior Class

\$300 scholarship by Pendleton Woolen Mills

### Senior Class

1st place — Singer mahogany console sewing machine by Singer Sewing Machine Co.

2nd place—\$100 Defense Bond by Botany Mills, Inc.

3rd place—\$100 Defense Bond by The Wool Bureau, Inc.

### Junior Class

1st place — a Singer mahogany console

sewing machine by Singer Sewing Machine Co.

2nd place—\$100 Defense Bond by John Walther Fabrics, Inc.

3rd place—\$100 Defense Bond by I. A. Wyner & Company

## A Message to National and State Auxiliary Officers and Members

Coleman, Texas  
January 9, 1952

Dear Friends:

I wish to announce to you, with a feeling of real pleasure and renewed enthusiasm, that F. W. Woolworth Company will pay first class transportation to the National "Make It Yourself With Wool" Style Show for two State winners—a Junior and a Senior contestant—from each of the wool-producing States participating in the contest work.

This generous contribution and splendid cooperation from F. W. Woolworth Company should make it possible for you to expand the contest work and to increase promotion on a much wider scale. F. W. Woolworth Company is certainly coming to the aid of the States in providing transportation for these talented young girls who are State winners and helping in a most worthwhile way in youth development.

Another nice donor toward State awards is Singer Sewing Machine Company which is giving a portable sewing machine in each State sponsoring the contest.

Mary North, our Contest Consultant with The Wool Bureau, Inc., has realized how this aid in transportation and awards would help in the States and has worked sincerely and devotedly to make it possible. I know we all appreciate Mary's constant thinking and planning toward the contest work.

Mrs. Clell Lung, who is always a busy and efficient person in connection with auxiliary activities, has consented to serve as National Style Show Chairman. She is already formulating ideas and plans for the National "Make It Yourself With Wool" Style Show at Chicago, Illinois, in December 1952.

The contest brochures will reach you within a short time now so that you may make a much earlier start with promotion. These progressive steps we have taken for our work in 1952 which include assistance in the State awards and early printing of the brochures should inspire us toward better planning, increased promotion and successful development.

I am serving as National Contest Director again and hoping that we may work together for outstanding wool promotion and youth development through the "Make It Yourself With Wool" Home Sewing Contest. I appreciate your fine work and cooperation last year, and my best wishes and thoughts are for you as you begin activities this new year.

Chris Vance (Mrs. J. W. Vance)  
President and National Contest Director  
Women's Auxiliary, National Wool Growers Association



## 1952 OFFICERS — WOMEN'S AUXILIARY NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

President and National Contest Director  
—Mrs. J. W. Vance, Golden Hoof  
Farms, Coleman, Texas

First Vice President—Mrs. J. T. Murdock,  
Heber City, Utah

Second Vice President — Mrs. Earl S.  
Wright, Dubois, Idaho

Secretary-Treasurer — Mrs. Jim Gill,  
Coleman, Texas

Historian and Auxiliary Contest Publici-  
ty Chairman—Mrs. Michael F. Hayes,  
Union Stock Yards, Denver, Colorado

Corresponding Secretary — Mrs. Henry  
Newman, Coleman, Texas

Parliamentarian — Mrs. Sterling M. Er-  
canbrack, 291 East 4th South, Provo,  
Utah

Press Correspondent — Mrs. Emory C.  
Smith, 1835 Yalecrest Ave., Salt Lake  
City, Utah.

Press Correspondent —Miss Sue Flana-  
gan, 115 N. Washington St., San An-  
gelo, Texas

Promotion Chairman and National Style  
Show Chairman — Mrs. Clell Lung,  
723 South 10th St., Yakima, Wash.

Revision Chairman — Mrs. Howard Flit-  
ner, Greybull, Wyoming

Ways and Means Chairman — Mrs. S.  
E. Whitworth, Dillon, Montana

### Special Scholarship Award

A \$500 scholarship will be awarded by  
Colorado Woman's College to a participant  
in the National Fashion Show whose home-  
sewing skill and academic standing in high  
school are adjudged to be exceptional. The  
award is open only to National Fashion  
Show participants from 17 through 19 who  
have graduated from high school during  
1952.

### Wool Princess Award

A \$100 Defense Bond will be awarded  
to the girl selected as the outstanding na-  
tional contestant of all the contestants at  
the National Fashion Show and proclaimed  
the "Wool Princess of 1952." The prize is  
presented by the Producers Livestock Mar-  
keting Association of Ogden, Utah.

The above list of awards is very im-  
pressive, indeed, and speaks louder than  
words for the diligent work of the Wool  
Bureau, Inc. The entire membership of  
the Women's Auxiliary to the National  
Wool Growers Association wishes to ex-  
press its appreciation to Mr. F. Eugene

Ackerman and his staff, particularly Miss  
Mary North, for their efforts to secure  
financial backing for the contest.

Those of us who helped pioneer this  
venture look back to the days when the  
contest was in its infancy and when we  
were hampered by lack of funds with  
which to get suitable prizes for the win-  
ners. Also, the stress of sending the win-  
ners to the National Contest has always  
been a stumbling block. The outlook for  
the future of the "Make It Yourself-With  
Wool" sewing contest is a great deal  
brighter at this time—thanks to the Wool  
Bureau, Inc.

—Mrs. Emory C. Smith

## Idaho's Meeting

THE pleasure of renewing acquaintances  
and welcoming new members was en-  
joyed by the ladies who attended the 1951  
Idaho Wool Growers' Convention at Boise  
November 8th to 10th.

Mrs. Carl Nicholson and her committee  
including Mrs. Bill Smith, Mrs. John Mc-  
Murray, Mrs. Kay McMurray, started the  
convention off by having a social hour at  
the Owyhee Hotel the first evening. Every-  
one visited and became acquainted with  
those they hadn't had the opportunity to  
meet before. This was such grand fun.

From the appearance at the opening ses-  
sion of the convention on the 9th, it looked  
as if all the ladies registered were in at-  
tendance, which definitely shows that we  
are interested in this business of sheep-  
raising 100 percent.

Mrs. Earl S. Wright, president of the

## 1952 STATE AUXILIARY PRESIDENTS

Colorado: Mrs. Ival Young, Fruita, Colo-  
rado

Idaho: Mrs. John Baptie, King Hill,  
Idaho

Montana: Mrs. Louis Udem, Florence,  
Montana

Oregon: Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Route 3,  
Silverton, Oregon

South Dakota: Mrs. Rudie Mick, St.  
Onge, South Dakota

Texas: Mrs. Willie B. Wilson, 1510 West  
Ave. J, San Angelo, Texas

Utah: Mrs. M. V. Hatch, Panguitch, Utah

Washington: Mrs. J. W. Hans, Route 2,  
Sunnyside, Washington

Wyoming: Mrs. Reynold Seaverson,  
Rawlins, Wyoming

## 1952 STATE CONTEST DIRECTORS

Arizona: Mrs. Ellen Knightlinger, Assis-  
tant State 4-H Club Leader, University  
of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona

California: Mrs. J. L. Fourness, 1104  
13th Avenue, Sacramento, Calif.

Colorado: Mrs. Michael Hayes, Union  
Stock Yards, Denver, Colo.

Idaho: Mrs. John Baptie, King Hill,  
Idaho

Montana: Mrs. Don Tavenner, Deer  
Lodge, Montana

Nevada: Mrs. Daniel B. Clark, East Ely,  
Nevada

New Mexico: Miss Rheba Boyles, Exten-  
sion Clothing Specialist, State Col-  
lege, New Mexico

North Dakota: Mrs. Roy L. Olson, North  
Dakota Home Economics Assn., 412  
Eighth Ave., South Fargo, N.D.

Oregon: Mrs. Peter Obiague, Burns,  
Oregon

South Dakota: Mrs. Alice M. Blake, Belle  
Furche, S. D.

Utah: Mrs. Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston,  
Utah

Washington: Mrs. James Fletcher, Se-  
lah, Washington  
Mrs. J. W. Mearns, 1509 Lincoln Ave.,  
Yakima, Washington

Wyoming: Mrs. O. T. Evans, 1519 S.  
Walnut, Casper, Wyoming

Contest Consultant: Miss Mary North,  
The Wool Bureau, Inc., 16 West 46th  
Street, New York 19, N. Y.

Auxiliary, made a brief and to-the-point  
report. She enumerated the highlights of  
the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" con-  
test and the work that had been done. In  
closing she thanked the men for their con-  
tinued cooperation and help.

The ladies' luncheon at noon in the Boise  
Hotel was really outstanding with delicious  
food, good music and our lovely girls  
modeling their beautiful garments. The  
same excellent committee of Boise women  
named above made all the arrangements  
and decorated the tables. I happen to  
know that rather than not have favors (the  
ones they ordered failed to arrive) these  
ladies rushed around and almost like magic  
produced small bottles of perfume for each  
guest. It was lovely of Mrs. Bill Smith to  
share her beautiful almost life-size ceramic  
lamb with us by using it as part of the gay  
and springlike decorations on the tables.

Mrs. A. H. Caine, Boise, had the musical entertainment which consisted of the best talent from Boise High School and Boise Junior College. Mrs. David Little welcomed the guests and introduced Mrs. Earl S. Wright.

The Boise stores are certainly to be commended for their fitting and generous door prizes. Wool gloves, scarfs, auto robe, Pendleton shirt, wool scuffs were some of the lovely gifts presented by Mrs. James Laidlaw for the stores to the lucky winners. Ray Kirk in behalf of Purina Mills, Roy Laird and the Baron Woolen Mills also come in for a "thank you" from the Auxiliary members.

Mrs. Dorothy Stephens, home demonstration leader for Ada County, introduced each model and described her garment. These sweet and charming girls walked gracefully among the tables that the guests might enjoy the details of each girl's workmanship. From the four districts there

were seven girls present. The two top winners were Patricia Maughan, Senior, and Diana Hampton, Junior. Both girls were from Preston.

Our very competent judges this year were Mrs. Lucia Wilson, home demonstration leader at large for the Extension Service and Mrs. Dorothy Stephens, home demonstration leader for Ada County. They both expressed pleasure in the fact that it was an exceedingly hard and exacting job to choose the two top winners this year. It is really wonderful, the versatility of these young girls in their sewing.

The men in the Idaho Wool Growers Association are always bragging about their very efficient M. C. Claar. Well, we ladies in our auxiliary are proud of our Mrs. M. C. Thanks to her, for all arrangements for the judges and style show.

Saturday morning Mr. and Mrs. Earl G. Reed, in behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad, entertained the "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contestants, their mothers, and the officers of the Auxiliary at a good wholesome breakfast and a delightful talk-fest in the Owyhee Hotel Garden Room. Mrs. Reed presented each guest with a rose.

Annual business meeting of our Idaho Auxiliary took place on Saturday morning after most of the women had attended the general convention session to hear the interesting talk and see the meat cutting demonstration by R. O. Roth of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The greater part of the business meeting this year consisted of electing new officers and thanking the old ones for their work. The following officers were elected for the next two years: Mrs. John Baptie, King Hill, president; Mrs. Ralph Faulkner, Gooding, first vice president; Mrs. J. C. Siddoway, Teton, second vice president; Mrs. Bill Smith, Boise, third vice president; and Mrs. Myrl Heller, Hammett, secretary-treasurer.

May I have a little space to thank all our members for their grand cooperation while I have held this job, that I didn't want, didn't know anything about and that turned out to be one of the most pleasurable I've ever had. Why? Because I'm now able to put faces and names together and have become so much better acquainted and can enjoy the people that are interested in the same livelihood that I am. May I recommend that each member should beg to serve as an officer in their auxiliary.

—Phyllis Laird

(Note: Lack of space due to national news has necessitated holding this report until this month.)

## Colorado's Funds Increased

**H**IGHLIGHT in the National Western Stock Show among youth projects, was the announcement by Mrs. Ival Young, Fruita, president of the Colorado Wool Growers Auxiliary, and Mrs. Mike Hayes, State sewing contest director, Denver, that the 6th Annual "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest was officially open in Colorado.

E. H. Mattingly, St. Louis, Missouri, breeder of the Montadale sheep, a cross between a Cheviot ram and Columbia ewe, donated one of the ewe lambs from his Grand Champion Fat carload to the Colorado contest. It was bought by Harry Heath & Son, Lamar, Colorado, at \$100 per hundredweight. Since it weighed 110 pounds, Mr. Mattingly's generous contribution will bring around \$110 into the auxiliary's coffers for the wool promotion contest.

### R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY Wool Merchants

273 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.  
Western Headquarters  
494 Ness Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

THE ORIGINAL  
Self Piercing, Self Clenching  
**EAR TAGS**  
SALT LAKE STAMP CO.  
55 W. Broadway - Salt Lake City, Utah  
Send For Free Samples

### ATTENTION

### FARMERS — SHEEPMEN

Ship or Consign Your

**PELTS - HIDES and WOOL**

to the

**Idaho Falls Animal  
Products Co.**


**IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO**

We always pay highest  
market prices

Phone 409

Stockyards


**FOR**  
*Worming  
Sheep*



**WILKE'S  
Triple Purpose Drench**  
Eliminates  
Stomachworms - Nodularworms  
Tapeworms  
**SHEEP AND GOATS**  
with single dose  
Proven by scientific research to be  
effective in the elimination of the  
above mentioned parasites. Backed  
by field reports to be the most out-  
standing drench on the market.  
Safe, Economical, effective—at all  
ages.

Write for  
valuable free booklet and  
name of nearest Dealer.

**WILKE**  
Dependable  
ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM  
& VETERINARY PRODUCTS  
WEST PLAINS, MISSOURI



**'KEMCO' Ear Tags**  
Tamper Proof Style  
Sheep Size

Light strong aluminum 1/4" wide x 1 1/4" long when  
closed. Cannot be removed without breaking.  
With owner's name and consecutive numbers.  
100—\$2.50 250—\$4.00

**'KEMCO' Locking Pliers—\$1.50 each**  
KETCHUM Tamper Proof style Ear Tags—smaller  
than KEMCO. With consecutive numbers and  
initials.  
100—\$1.75 250—\$3.00

Locking Pliers—\$.50 each  
Write for catalog of other styles of Ear Tags,  
Ear Markers, Tattoos and Poultry Bands.  
**KETCHUM MFG. CO., INC.**  
Dept. 32 Lake Luzerne, N. Y.



Purebred Hampshire sheep raiser Sam Schwerin, above, on his ranch at Norfolk, Nebraska.

## PENICILLIN EASY TO USE WITH TUBEX

This is the easy, modern way to use veterinary penicillin. No need to sterilize needle. Use Tubex to inject Lentovet, All-Purpose Lentovet or Lentovet-600 Suspension. All supplied in easy-to-use Tubex cartridges with sterile needle.

ACCURATE DIAGNOSIS MUST PRECEDE TREATMENT. CONSULT  
YOUR VETERINARIAN AS YOU WOULD YOUR PHYSICIAN.

# WYETH TUBEX® WITH LETOVET® IDEAL FOR MANY SHEEP ILLS

NORFOLK, NEB.—Diversified farming pays off for rancher Sam Schwerin, who raises purebred Hampshire sheep, along with registered Poland China hogs, Brown Swiss cows, and chickens.

Interviewed on his farm, Mr. Schwerin said, "We've found the Wyeth Tubex syringe along with Lentovet penicillin cartridges the ideal way to treat livestock of all kinds.

"We've used Lentovet penicillin very successfully in treating colds in our purebred sheep. Many of the people

we sell breeding stock to, use Lentovet for shipping fever with fine results. Whenever I have the opportunity, I show people who drop by the ranch the Tubex syringe and they are always particularly enthusiastic about the ease of operation and the sterile needle.

"Tubex certainly saves time, and cleaning the syringe is no longer a problem. Wyeth Tubex with Lentovet is certainly mighty fine equipment for anyone to have in the livestock business. We always keep it on hand."

Wyeth Incorporated  
Philadelphia 2, Pa.



## UTAH'S MEETING

(Continued on page 30)

cats in the amount of \$6.00 and the bounty on cougars \$35 and that as many additional men as funds will permit be employed for predator control.

Commended the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for a constructive, cooperative program and requested its continuance.

Recognized the excellent work done by Owen W. Morris, District Agent, Predator and Rodent Control, and his associates in carrying out the program.

Requested that the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service be asked for a greater portion of the total appropriation for predator control for the work in Utah.

Expressed appreciation for the efforts of Alden K. Barton, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture.

## MARKETING AND ADVERTISING

Unalterably opposed regimentation, price control and rationing.

Recommended the complete elimination of price controls on wool.

Requested congressional delegation to insist that governmental tampering with wool cease immediately and that the use of domestic wool be encouraged wherever possible without ceiling price restrictions and limitations.

Recommended that all price ceilings and regulations on meat be removed.

Demanded that the U. S. Department of Agriculture instruct its meat graders to comply in practice with the published intent of present carcass grading regulations and that they stop any further down-grading of lamb.

Approved the resolution passed by the

National Wool Growers Association on lamb promotion (No. 30).

Recommended that the Utah Association appoint an active public relations committee to promote the use of lamb and wool and to establish better relations between the association, the general public and all public officials.

Recommended that an effort be made through the Interstate Commerce Commission to develop greater efficiency at a lower cost by the railroads in regular business and emergencies.

Commended the railroads that have improved livestock services.

Commended the outstanding efforts and accomplishments of the Women's Auxiliary of the Utah Wool Growers in popularizing lamb and wool.

Commended the Kennecott Copper Corporation for their outstanding cooperation and contributions to the betterment of agriculture.

## Sheep and Lambs on Feed

THE number of sheep and lambs on feed in the United States on January 1st was 15 percent larger than a year ago, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The total is estimated to be

3,884,000 or 502,000 head more than last year. In the 11 Corn Belt States the number on feed is estimated at 2,273,000 head, an 8 percent increase over last year. California and Colorado both showed substantial increases in number. The number of lambs on pastures in southern California is the largest since 1948. Colorado showed a substantial increase in numbers on feed both in the Arkansas Valley and the northern Colorado feeding areas.

Feeding operations in the irrigated North Platte Valley of western Nebraska and southeastern Wyoming are 38 percent larger than last year.

However, one factor in the larger numbers on feed in northern Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and some of the Corn Belt States, is the diversion of lambs to these areas which were originally planned for wheat pasture grazing in the Great Plains States. These latter States show a marked decrease in lambs on feed due to the unsatisfactory development of wheat pastures.

Weather conditions up to January 1st were not entirely satisfactory. In addition to the unsatisfactory development of wheat pastures in the Great Plains area, the Northern States, including the Corn Belt, had considerable snow and extremely cold weather in December and January.

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# AROUND THE Range Country

## ARIZONA

**Queen Creek, Maricopa County**  
January 19, 1952

Herders are plentiful but of poor quality and the job of getting better ones along with unstable markets and high-priced feed is retarding efforts to increase production.

Forage on the winter range is good at the present time due to recent rains. The first two weeks of January were cold but the last two have been mild and wet. Sheep flocks in this section are in good shape.

Cottonseed meal, hay and molasses at a cost of \$92 a ton mixed is the supplement I use during the winter. Cottonseed meal is \$74 a ton in Phoenix. The going price of alfalfa hay in the stack is \$45.

The breeding season here is June and July and as near as I can tell, about ten percent fewer ewes were bred this season. The same number of ewe lambs were carried over, however. I am feeding 2400 lambs this winter.

—Donald Ellsworth

## CALIFORNIA

**Stockton, San Joaquin County**  
January 24, 1952

We have had lots of rain all over California and the prospect for feed is excellent. I have been feeding various concentrated feeds all winter and my sheep are in good condition. The going price of alfalfa hay in the stack is from \$35 to \$40.

Production is probably increasing some but the lack of experienced labor along with sheep-killing dogs and the slow wool market does not give us much encouragement.

—S. P. Arbios

**Red Bluff, Tehama County**  
January 22, 1952

Ewe lambs carried over will number many more compared to last year. Breeding flocks are no larger, however.

Liquidation is continuing here. The herder situation is as usual and the "Forest Service" remains a problem.

While the wool market is at a standstill, \$40 was paid recently for fine-wool year-

ling ewes out of pens next spring.

As you probably know, we have been having extremely wet weather here in California. Forage on the winter range is fair, however, and the condition of sheep flocks seems to be good. As a supplement during the winter I use cotton cake and corn at a cost to me of \$83 to \$91. In this area alfalfa hay in the stack sells at from \$25 to \$30.

—Raymond Anchordoguy

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Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

The spectacular activities of the elements in various sections of the country during January have been fully covered in all newspapers. The Weather Bureau, in making its report for the week ending January 27, 1952, said:

"Livestock are generally in good condition, although heavy feeding is required in practically all northern border, far north-western and Rocky Mountain regions due to snowcover. This has resulted in a shortage of feed in some areas. Some livestock have been isolated by the deep snow in Colorado. In the northern two-thirds of Arizona, ranges were greatly benefited by the rainfall, and are now in excellent condition. The warmer weather in the middle and southern Great Plains has enabled stockmen to conserve hay and roughage supplies by the extensive use of old pastures and ranges. In eastern Texas the warm weather and fairly good soil moisture have caused rapid development of pastures. In the north-western part of the State wheat has furnished additional pasturage as the supplemental feeding is still at high level in all sections. In the southeast pastures are in fair to good condition, and improving locally, but rain is generally needed."

**Bakersfield, Kern Co.**  
January 18, 1952

Feed, shortage of range and a dry year are the most vexing problems now. While herders are plentiful at present, liquidation is still continuing.

Winter forage is only fair but sheep flocks appear to be in good shape. I have started supplemental feeding and use some potatoes and cotton cake. Cost runs about \$48 for the potatoes and \$87.50 for the cotton cake. The going price of alfalfa hay in the stack is \$38.

My breeding season is June, July and August. I would say about 300 ewe lambs were carried over this year and the number of ewes bred was the same as last.

—Pascal Ansolabehere

**Bishop, Inyo County**  
January 19, 1952

We carried 2500 more ewe lambs over this year but about the same number of ewes were bred. Producers are building up their sheep flocks even though the herder situation is very bad.

Forage on the winter range is good in Nevada to fair in Lancaster, California, where we are through lambing. The weather has been very wet and cold.

I have started to supplemental feed my stock. In Nevada I use baled alfalfa hay at \$35 but in California I use cotton cake at \$86.50.

—Frank Arcularius

## COLORADO

**Craig, Moffat County**  
January 18, 1952

The weather the last few weeks has been cold and stormy and forage on the winter range is poor; sheep flocks are only in fair condition. Supplemental feeding has begun. I use corn pellets and corn.

From the first to 17th of December is the breeding season. There has been no increase in sheep numbers in this section. The herder situation is just fair.

—Alex Urie

**LaJara, Conejos County**  
January 21, 1952

We have had snow and rain here the last few weeks and it is necessary to feed. I use alfalfa, barley and corn. Alfalfa hay in the stack is going at \$30 to \$40 a ton. However, we have a shortage of hay in this section. There has been no change in the size of our breeding flocks.

—J. P. Valdez

**Model, Las Animas County**  
January 26, 1952

There is poor forage on the winter range this year. The weather has been windy and dry. Sheep flocks, however, are in good condition. As a supplemental feed I use alfalfa cake at \$102 a ton. The going price of alfalfa hay in the stack in this area is \$40.

—Carlos Valdez

**LaJara, Conejos County**  
January 21, 1952

A lamb feeder in this area had his lambs shorn to put them on the market and had an offer of 61 cents per pound for the wool.

I believe liquidation is continuing in this area, although I bred at least the same, or perhaps a few more, ewes this season, which began November 18th. The same number of ewe lambs were carried over last fall.

Forage on the winter range is poor and while sheep flocks are not bad, they have lost some weight. Recent weather has been fair; mostly favorable for sheep.

Supplemental feeding has begun here. I use corn and minerals at a cost of \$4.00 and \$5.60 per hundredweight respectively. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$40 a ton.

—Esquiuel Valdez

## IDAHO

**Buhl, Twin Falls County**  
January 18, 1952

Storms and snow have prevailed here the past few weeks and as a result the forage on the winter range is only fair. However, sheep flocks are reported in good condition. We are feeding pellets made up of oats, wheat and peas; cost \$3.78 per hundredweight. Alfalfa hay is \$30 in the stack and \$35 baled.

A few more ewes were bred this season (August 1st). About the same number of ewe lambs were carried over for replacements.

(Continued on page 50)

# A 4-H Project



Sixteen bummer lambs were raised on this feeder of No. 2 tin cans with lamb nipples placed in a wooden frame for a 4-H project by the Fletcher boys, Gary, 7, (left) Forest, ten (center) and Jimmie, 12, (right). They are members of the Wenatchee Wranglers of Yakima County, Washington. Jimmie is president of the Wenatchee Wranglers while Gary being under ten, the age limit, is mascot of the club. Mrs. Harlon Clift of Selah is leader and Mrs. Robert Fife is assistant leader of the Wenatchee Wranglers. The Fletcher boys saved six whitetail ewe lambs out of the 16 lambs raised for future stock and to start a band of their own. They sold four and bought four pasture ewes to help their band get a better start. This is Jimmie's second year in club work and Forest's first year. They hope to raise 24 lambs this year. Jimmie milks the cow to feed the lambs. They are sons of Mr. and Mrs. James Fletcher of Selah, Washington.

Fine-wool yearling ewes and crossbred (whiteface) yearling ewes sold here recently at a reported price of \$40. There has been a little increase in sheep numbers in this section. We just have older men as herders now. The Government's attitude toward wool and about everything else is holding expansion up.

—Milton Leirman

# **Rexburg, Madison County** January 18, 1952

There is very poor forage on the winter range this year; it's the shortest it has been for several years. The weather has been very cold with lots of wind since December 15th. Sheep flocks, however, seem to be in very good shape. Most of them went into winter in good condition and I have

been supplemental feeding since December 1st at a cost of \$78 a ton for wheat and barley pellets. In this area alfalfa hay in the stack is \$40 a ton.

No sales have been reported since last fall in yearling ewes but at that time \$40 to \$45 per head was paid.

Sheep production remains about the same with the same number of ewe lambs carried over and also about the same number of ewes bred. My flock is bred around the middle of October. —Oliver F. Lee

# **Weiser, Washington County** January 20, 1952

There has been some increase in sheep production in farm flocks in this area but range sheep are about steady. About 20

percent more ewe lambs were carried over compared to last year and probably about ten percent more ewes bred. My flock is bred during the month of November. Herders are very scarce; labor is still our most vexing problem.

We have had extremely cold weather here lately and while the range is covered with several inches of snow, grazing is still fair. Sheep flocks appear to be in very good condition. Cottonseed and checkerboard pellets, which are mostly 16 to 43 percent protein, at a cost of \$100 per ton, are the supplements I am using this winter. The going price of alfalfa hay in the stack is \$30.

There have been a few sales of fine-wool yearling ewes at \$45 here recently. —G. E. Stanfield


# **MONTANA** **Baker, Fallon County** January 17, 1952

We have had many clear days recently with temperatures ranging from five below to 20 above. Our winter range has been

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# **Winter in Idaho**

**H**ERE in Idaho winter started early in December and gave us lots of snow and some cold weather. We have had around 20 inches of snow and considerable rain; however, only a few days of cold weather and very little wind so there was not much drifting. Generally roads and schools were kept open with travel as usual in most places. Now on February first much of the snow has melted as the result of a week of warm weather.

Sheep came in in fine shape and were on feed by December 2nd. This will make a long winter but our shepherds here have plenty of hay and grain and should come through fine. Incidentally, these men buy their hay in the field right behind the baler. The first cutting costs them around \$18 to \$20 in the field and from \$4 to \$6 for hauling and stacking. Also, baled hay shrinks about ten percent out of the field. This means their hay has a cost of around \$25 to \$27 per ton. In a long winter like this a ton of hay feeds about 2½ ewes and their lambs.

Lambing started around January 24th and is now in full swing. From the looks of the ewes, a good lamb crop and a good wool crop are on the way.

I am much disappointed in the lamb market. Feeders who paid 32 to 33 cents for feeder lambs are destined to lose quite a bit of money. In fact, one cannot understand the livestock market—choice hogs, 18.5 cents; choice lambs, 30 cents; choice cattle, 36 cents. With the short supply of lamb, feeders had a right to expect a better market. Maybe now that DiSalle is stepping out, meat prices will assume a more normal trend.

—S. W. McClure

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iced and snowed under for six weeks. However, on the average, sheep flocks are in fine condition. As a supplement I use soy bean and cottonseed pellets which run between \$86 and \$116 at the railroad. Alfalfa hay sells between \$40 stacked to \$45 baled.

About the same number of ewes were bred this season but possibly ten percent more ewe lambs were kept for replacements. However, I believe liquidation is still continuing. The herder situation is not too good and the high cost of operating, including taxes, feed and future uncertainty give us great concern.

On October 1st \$37.50 was paid for fine-wool yearling ewes while \$40 was paid for crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes the same date.

—E. J. Flasted

**Stanford, Judith Basin County**  
January 23, 1952

We are having a severe winter; a great deal of snow which has been on the ground since the middle of December, and several extremely cold spells which have been hard on livestock.

—G. Curtis Hughes

#### NEVADA

**Rebel Creek, Humboldt County**  
January 18, 1952

It has been cold here the last few weeks and we've had about a foot of snow. However, the range is in good condition and the sheep flocks seem to be doing well.

We have not started supplemental feeding yet but we use 43 percent cottonseed cake at a cost of \$87. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$35.

We carried over about 1200 ewe lambs this fall (850 last year) and have about 400 more ewes. (The breeding season starts November 15th.) However, production remains the same. We're short of herders.

—J. P. & Lyle Ellison

#### NEW MEXICO

**Tinnie, Lincoln County**  
January 23, 1952

I have 4000 sheep in sheep-proof pastures. We use only two men both winter and summer, so you can see we have no herder problem.

We have had windy weather the last few weeks, but the weather generally has been very good. Forage on the range is also good. My sheep are doing well and

while I have not yet started supplemental feeding, when necessary I use cake at \$100 a ton. Baled alfalfa hay here is \$60 a ton.

We carried over 500 ewe lambs last fall but about the same number of ewes were bred. The breeding season here is November.

—Leo Pacheco

**Tierra Amarillo, Rio Arriba County**  
January 21, 1952

This year we started to feed about four weeks earlier, because the snow came very early, and feed out on the range was very short. I raise all my feed such as hay

and alfalfa, but buy my oil cake at \$103 a ton. So far the stock is in good condition, because they are under feed and the weather has not been too severe, but it can turn pretty cold yet as we are 7000 feet above sea level. There is no hay or alfalfa for sale in this country.

If people would keep their dogs at home and feed them, I wouldn't have any loss on my sheep; we are not bothered with coyotes.

—Carlos Manzanares

(Continued on page 53)

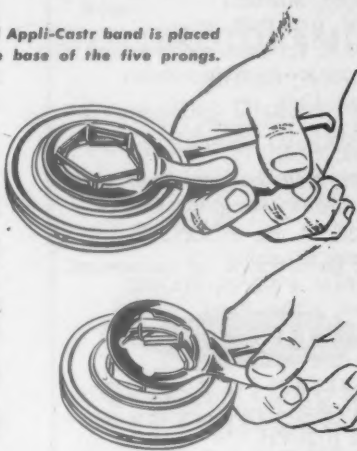
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## **SOUTH DAKOTA**

**Trail City, Dewey County**  
January 22, 1952

The weather to date has not been too bad but today (January 22nd) we had a severe blizzard. Forage on the winter range is completely covered in snow. Therefore, supplemental feeding of soybean pellets, at a cost of \$105 per ton, is necessary. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$20 per ton. I am having some trouble getting the hay hauled home from where it is stacked.

My breeding season extends from October 25th to November 20th and about the same number of ewes were bred this season. However, in an effort to increase production, some ewe lambs were held over. The herder supply is still short here.

—Charles F. Aube

**Ellingson, Perkins County**  
January 20, 1952

There has been a slight increase in sheep in the small bands of 200 and 400. As ranges are all fenced, we do not use herders.

The range has been covered with snow and ice since December 15th and there has been no grazing in general for over a month now. If the present cold weather continues, a feed shortage may develop toward spring. Snow, sleet and freezing rain have occurred the past few weeks. However, we have had no severe storms. Most bands are in good condition. I use 20 and 40 percent cubes at a cost of \$100 a ton as supplemental feed. Also, I use some oats and corn. The going price of alfalfa hay in the stack is \$30 and up.

Most outfits carried over a few more ewe lambs this fall but about the same number of ewes were bred. The breeding season is the last of October or November.

—A Northern Perkins County Grower

**Longvalley, Washabaugh County**  
January 20, 1952

The weather in this area has been quite rough the past few weeks. We had no grazing during December and none as yet this month. All flocks are in good shape as they are grained. I use barley and oats as a supplemental feed (\$90 a ton).

As far as I know, practically the same number of ewes were bred last fall and also the same number of ewe lambs were carried over compared to last year. This year I am feeding 97 lambs and all my

other sheep.

We do not have herders here as all ranges are under fence. We are just starting to lamb now; warm and dry and water inside.

—J. W. Arnold

**Spearfish, Lawrence County**  
January 27, 1952

I start shed lambing March 10th and in an effort to increase production, more ewe lambs are being kept. Most flocks here are small and run in fenced pastures so we have had good predator control.

Feed is good on the winter range even though the weather has been cold with plenty of snow. Most sheep flocks are being fed some hay and grain. I am feeding my flock my own raised oats. Alfalfa hay in the stack is going from \$25 to \$35 a ton.

—Ralph L. Bahn

**Twilight, Butte County**  
January 25, 1952

No effort is being made here to increase sheep production as we have too many sheep for the range now. Also, we do not have enough summer pastures. Another contributing factor is the herder situation which is only fair. About 10 percent more ewe lambs were carried over this fall but the same number of ewes were bred. My flock is bred in November and December.

All forage on the range is completely covered with snow. However, the forage under the snow is good. We have had cold, windy weather with snow the last few weeks but sheep flocks are in above average condition.

I find it necessary to use supplemental feeds in November, December and January and use corn, soybean pellets and oats and in that order, the cost to me is \$65, \$85 and \$50. The cost of alfalfa hay in the stack is \$25.

—Alvin Babb

## **UTAH**

**Spring City, Sanpete County**  
January 17, 1952


Liquidation is continuing and the outlook for increased sheep production is not bright, although there was a little heavier carryover of ewe lambs this fall and a few more ewes bred. The cutting of permitted sheep on the national forests makes expansion impossible. Predatory animals are the second big problem.

Only cedar and sagebrush are available

where we range as the snow is deep and crusted. While it has been somewhat warm here lately, we have had lots of snow and real cold weather. Sheep flocks are in good condition. As a supplement I use cottonseed pellets at \$97 a ton.

No recent sales of yearling ewes have been reported but last fall \$45 was paid for both fine-wool and crossbred (white-face) yearling ewes. There have been no offers yet on wool.

—V. Pratt Osborne




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ewes about a month before  
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## FRANKLIN

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**Price, Carbon County**  
January 17, 1952

Money and high operating costs are the big problems we are facing now. No efforts to increase sheep production have been made because the people are dissatisfied with the Government's attitude. The herder situation, which is very bad, is also contributing to the lack of interest in building up our flocks.

Winter range forage is only fair. The bad weather we have had the past few weeks has not helped. Sheep seem to be in good condition, however. I use checkers, at \$5 per hundred, as a supplemental feed. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$35 a ton.

I am feeding 200 lambs this winter. The same number of ewe lambs were carried over this fall and the same is true of the number of ewes bred.

—Joe Pagano

**Moroni, Sanpete County**  
January 20, 1952

Approximately the same number of ewes were bred this season. I have 200 head

of wethers, 1000 ewe lambs and some aged ewes on feed this winter. Liquidation is continuing here.

The weather the past few weeks has been cold and stormy and on January 18th we had five inches of snow which completely covered the winter range. I use cottonseed cake as a supplemental feed at a cost of \$4.80 per hundred pounds.

Trying to keep up with the Government's price rollbacks and forest permit and Taylor grazing cuts are our biggest problems. There is also a need for good herders.

—Oman Olson

**Price, Carbon County**  
January 17, 1952

Sheep production is increasing in this section. I have some 8000 ewe lambs this year.

Winter forage is fair although we have had 12 inches of snow. Sheep flocks are in fair condition also. I am feeding my sheep alfalfa cake, which cost \$5.50 per hundred pounds. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$50 a ton.

—Guss Pappas

**Parowan, Iron County**  
January 19, 1952

We have had wind and snow flurries for the past several weeks with about six inches of snow on the winter range now. Forage is only fair. Sheep flocks are in good shape, however. I am feeding cottonseed meal and salt which costs me \$87. Alfalfa hay baled is \$35.

A few more ewe lambs were carried over this fall and also a few more ewes were bred this season, which started in November.

Operators here are trying to increase their flocks, but the herder situation is not too good.

—Clark Orton

**Panguitch, Garfield County**  
January 22, 1952

Up to the present time our flocks are doing exceptionally well this winter. The moisture we've had—10 inches of snow the other day—means better feed.

—M. V. Hatch

**WYOMING**

**Lucerne, Hot Spring County**  
January 20, 1952

We have had only five days of cold weather in this section with very little snow. Therefore, forage is very dry on the winter range and supplemental feeding is

necessary. For this I use 22 percent range cubes at \$100 per ton. Sheep flocks appear to be fair to good this year.

Nothing is being done here to increase production. More ewe lambs were carried over but they will only replace old ewes. However, a few more ewes were bred this season. I am just wintering ewe lambs.

There hasn't been anything on wool since last April in this section because of Government controls, and no recent sales of yearling ewes have come to my attention.

The herder situation is fair but no young herders are available. Government controls on wool and the dry season with no winter moisture are giving us some trouble now.

—Elmer Tanner

**Greybull, Big Horn County**  
January 25, 1952

We have not had a bad winter here in the Big Horn Basin. We've had a few cold spells but not too long at a time—not too much snow; probably we would be better off if we had a little more.

—Howard Flitner

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## WHAT ABOUT SHEEP?

"I have looked over very thoroughly your recent booklet 'What About Sheep?' and feel it would be very good to pass out to our boys taking sheep production," wrote Robert L. Noble, Assistant Professor of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Oklahoma A. & M. College at Stillwater on January 15th this year.

His request for 250 copies of this bulletin, published by the National Wool Growers Association in the spring of 1950, under the direct supervision of Howard Vaughn, then president of the National, is, of course, only one of a great many similar requests received at the National office. The booklet evidently meets a real need.

### Node, Niobrara County January 18, 1952

We are enjoying quite mild weather since the first of the year. The nights get down around 10° to 50°. I heard Nebraska hay priced today at \$42 a ton for alfalfa and \$40 for native hay delivered to the ranch.

Stock are looking better now than they did a month ago in most cases due to the severe cold and snow we had during most of December.

—Joe Pfister

### Worland, Washakie County January 17, 1952

We have been short of water on the winter range the past two winters due to no snow and coyotes have started giving us some trouble again.

I believe most sheepmen have been building up larger herds the past two years with better type sheep. We are keeping the best of our ewe lambs to build up our herd and using good openfaced bucks. We are getting heavier lambs and heavier wool than ever before, with less loss. We did not carry over any ewe lambs this year but believe there are a lot of ewe lambs in the country and a substantial increase in the number of ewes bred this season. We bred to lamb 1000 in sheds March 10th and 2600 on the range April 25th. While there are enough herders, they're not very steady, and no young ones are coming up; would like to see some more.



1951 Sheep Shearing Champions Crowned at International. Melvin Walker, 41, Dalton, Wisconsin, winner of the Professional Shearing Contest, at left, shakes hands with William Ramsey, 20, Howardsville, Virginia youth who won the National 4-H Shearing title. Both men won their championships in the big amphitheater of the Chicago Union Stockyards on Friday, November 30, with a display of speed, technique and quality of workmanship. Ramsey outscored 21 4-H'ers to take top honors, a \$200 college scholarship awarded by Sunbeam Corporation, sponsors of the contests. Walker took home the prestige of 1951 Professional Shearing Champ as well as \$100.

There is good feed but the range is dry and the reservoirs low. We have had nice weather with the exception of about two weeks of sub-zero temperatures. Sheep flocks are in very good shape, even ewe lambs wintered on the range. We have our own pellets made of barley, minerals, molasses and urea supplement, and started feeding on December 10th. The pellets cost \$65 a ton. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$30 to \$35.

No transactions in wool have been reported and no yearling ewe sales have been made since last fall when \$45 was paid for whitefaced crossbreds.

—Dean Tolman

## Effect of Pocket Gophers On Oregon Ranges

**C**ONTROL of the Dalles pocket gopher is sometimes necessary to satisfactorily improve mountain meadow ranges in poor condition, according to Circular 884 recently issued by the Forest Service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The 36-page booklet entitled "The Dalles Pocket Gopher and Its Influence on Forage Production of Oregon Mountain Meadows" was jointly prepared by A. W. Moore, biologist for the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, and Elbert H. Reid, assistant chief, Di-

vision of Range Research of the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture.

The authors, during a seventeen-year cooperative study between the two bureaus, conducted their investigations on two adjacent mountain meadows in the Blue Mountains of eastern Oregon. They set up a grazed and ungrazed experimental plot on both meadows.

At the beginning of the study both meadows were in poor range condition and pocket gophers were abundant. Between 1931 and 1940 gophers were removed from one meadow while they were allowed to remain on the other. In 1940 the men reversed the treatment. Gophers were removed from the gopher-infested meadow and transplanted onto the first meadow at the rate of 16 to the acre. This set-up was maintained through 1948.

From these experiments Moore and Reid found that the pocket gophers on the gopher-infested meadow prevented range improvement between 1931 and 1940. In 1940 the grazed portion of the meadow was about the same as at the start of the study and the ungrazed portion was poor, being dominated by tarweed, a low-value annual weed.

During the same period vegetation improved on the gopher-free meadow—progressing from vegetation dominated by perennial weeds to one dominated by perennial grasses and weeds.

When the mountain meadows were given reversed treatment and pocket gophers placed on the formerly gopher-free area, that meadow continued to increase in forage production. During the eight-year period between 1940 and 1948, its grazing capacity doubled. Greater improvement occurred following the removal of the gophers on the area not freed of gophers until 1940. Its grazing capacity increased 5.7 times.

Copies of the booklet which also describes the activities, habits and range of the Dalles pocket gopher are available from the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

## THE CUTTING CHUTE

(Continued from page 3)

### NEW AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATOR

Dr. Byron T. Shaw has been named administrator of the USDA's Agricultural Research Administration. He succeeds Dr. P. V. Cardon who retired on December 31, 1951.

Dr. Shaw spent his boyhood days in Utah and Idaho going to school in the wintertime and herding the family flock of sheep in the summertime. He has a Ph.D. in Soil Physics and for the past three and a half years has been Deputy Administrator of the ARA.

### FOOD CONSUMPTION

Bureau of Agricultural Economics states that during most of 1951 the expenditures by food consumers was steady at about \$375 per capita. This was 26 percent of their disposable income. Despite high prices for food in 1951, consumers spent as large a share of their income that way in 1950 — because incomes are now increased. The farmer's share of the final food dollar was 50 cents in October 1951, only 2 cents higher than October 1950.

—U.S.D.A.

### FEED NOTE

Grain-consuming animal units to be fed in 1951-52 are said to be 2 percent larger than a year ago and 12 percent above the postwar low spot. Feed grain output for 1951 is placed at 114 million tons, or the smallest since 1947. Folks have noticed that you can't buy quite as much cash corn for the price of a hog lately. Increasing corn prices—over 20 cents up since October—have not been accompanied by a rise in hog prices. That made the hog-corn ratio about 11 in November against 13 a year ago. That rather indicates a fair to middling effort to grow some corn this summer.

—U.S.D.A.

## GETTING RID OF SAGEBRUSH THE CHEMICAL WAY

How and why to rid pastures and grazing lands of brush is explained in a booklet prepared by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

The 12-page booklet, available for the asking, describes in detail the advantages, cost and proper use of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T with either airplane or ground spraying equipment for permanently eliminating mesquite, sand sage-brush and other woody brush.

Ready-to-use compounds of the chemicals are available from reputable formulators across the country.

## ADVERTISERS' INDEX

### COMMERCIAL Camp Wagons

Wm. E. Madsen & Sons Manufacturing Co. 54  
Ezra C. Lundahl Wagon & Machinery Co. 3

### Dogs

Peterson's Stock Farm ..... 50  
Sheep Dog Directory ..... 50

### Ear Tags

Ketchum Manufacturing Co., Inc. .... 46  
Salt Lake Stamp Company ..... 46

### Equipment and Supplies

Pendleton Woolen Mills ..... 50  
Rule Distributing Company ..... 51

### Financial Institutions

First Security Banks ..... 42

### Marketing Agencies

Armour and Company ..... 3rd cover  
Wilson and Company ..... 2nd cover

### Miscellaneous

Mountain States Tel. & Tel. Co. .... 2  
Sheepmen's Books ..... 56

### Remedies

Lederle Laboratories ..... 39  
O. M. Franklin Serum Company ..... 53  
National Serums & Livestock Supplies Co. 47  
Wilke Laboratories ..... 46  
Wyeth, Inc. .... 47

### Wool

Idaho Falls Animal Products Co. .... 46  
Idaho Hide and Tallow Company ..... 54  
R. H. Lindsay Company ..... 46  
B. F. Ware Hide Company ..... 50

### Wool Bags

Bemis Bro. Bag Company ..... 1  
Mente and Co., Inc. .... 2

### SHEEP

#### Columbias

Columbia Sheep Breeders Assn. .... 3

#### Corriedales

Bonvue Ranch ..... 3

#### Hampshires

American Hampshire Sheep Assn. .... 54  
Charles F. Jacobs and Sons ..... 54

### Miscellaneous

Breeders' Directory ..... 52

### Rambouillets

John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm ..... 3

### Sales

National Ram Sale ..... 4th cover

### Suffolks

American Suffolk Sheep Society ..... 54

## SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

|                                                           |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
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| Clawson's Western Range and Livestock Industry .....      | 5.50    |
| Hultz & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool .....                 | 4.25    |
| Kammlade's Sheep Science .....                            | 6.00    |
| Kelley's Sheep Dogs, Their Maintenance and Training ..... | 4.50    |
| Klemme's An American Grazer Goes Abroad .....             | 2.50    |
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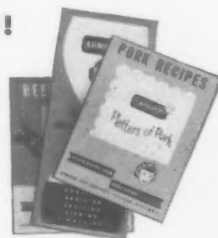
These movies help homemakers add variety and freshness to the many meals they prepare—help them get more value from their food budgets, too. Armour films\* are available on request for showing to women's clubs, church groups, 4H clubs and home economics classes that have their own 16mm. movie sound projectors.

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\* For a complete list of titles and to obtain the movies you wish to see, write to the Consumer Service Department, Armour and Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

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